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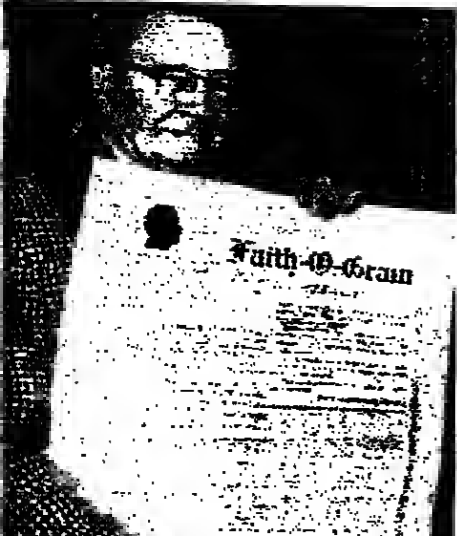


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VOL. V NO. 106

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1980 JEDDAH SAFAR 19, 1400 A.H.

TWELVE PAGES — ONE RIYAL



FAITH-O-GRAM: Harry Matrinko of Olyphant, Pennsylvania, whose son, Michael, is one of the 50 American hostages in Iran, holds the first sheet of a "Faith-O-Gram" that was sent to the hostages to express American support.

Iran studies expulsion of West's media

TEHRAN, Jan. 6 (AP) — American, British and West German reporters may be expelled from Iran, the Director General of Foreign Press of the National Guidance Ministry said Sunday.

The official news agency Pars quoted the director, Abolghasem Sadegh, as saying the ministry was studying the question of asking American, British and West German mass media representatives to leave the country.

"As long as Iran-U.S. relations had not been clarified and especially as long as the U.S. espionage center (U.S. Embassy) was occupied."

"We therefore request the Iranian people, especially those who are familiar with the moving procedure of mass media, to send in their views in this connection to the ministry as soon as possible," Sadegh was quoted as saying.

"There is a large gap between our concept of press freedom and that of Western countries, just as there is a large cultural gap between this country and Western nations while we are trying once again to blossom our culture," Sadegh said.

"Unfortunately, Western mass media report certain matters that may be factual as far as the occurrence is concerned, but they do not instruct the reader in the truth of the matter," he said, adding: "In general, the philosophy of the working procedure of the Western press is based on the cultural superiority of the white race in the West, whereas Islam works toward eradication of the gap between the strong and the weak."

He said Western reporting not only had failed to help the Iranian revolution, but also had failed to help the West understand the concept and institutions of the revolution.

"From our point of view, their performance has harmed this country as well as the nations of the world," Sadegh said.

Sadat, Begin open formal talks today

ASWAN, Jan. 6 (R) — The leaders of Israel and Egypt meet Monday for the ninth time since President Anwar Sadat's trip to Jerusalem with the two countries still divided on several key issues in their search for permanent peace.

Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin will spend four days in Egypt and start formal talks with Sadat Monday with the Egyptian President at the winter resort house overlooking the Aswan Dam.

Although the still-unresolved questions of Palestinian autonomy and the status of Jerusalem are among the major items to be discussed, the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan has injected fresh urgency into their meeting.

When the two last met in Tel Aviv in September, they made no progress on the status of East Jerusalem which Israel annexed during the 1967 Middle East war.

In a recent interview, Sadat declared: "No Muslim, and I am the first among them, will accept Israeli sovereignty over East Jerusalem."

Holy War declared Rebels kill 60 Soviets

NEW DELHI, Jan. 6 (AP) — Afghan urban guerrillas killed at least 60 Soviets in the Kabul area last week after a Muslim Jihad or "Holy War," was declared throughout Afghanistan against the Soviet occupation force, according to a report reaching here Sunday.

The report, from Kabul sources that have proven reliable in the past, said word has spread through the Muslim faithful that an Afghan killed by a Soviet wins the cherished title of Shahid, or Holy Martyr.

Most of the killings were carried out by knife, the report said. It described one particularly grisly incident in which two Soviet women were stabbed in Kabul's market Wednesday and were left there for 40 minutes before being taken to a hospital.

In another attack, guerrillas slaughtered six Soviet civilians as they sat in a car outside the Soviet embassy in Kabul, the report said.

Police detectives have been attending prayers in Kabul mosques in an effort to monitor inflammatory anti-Soviet sermons, the report said.

In the past, various Afghan regimes have censored the media and have limited political parties, but have rarely interfered with what is known as "politics of the mouth" — the sermons and street corner debates common to many Asian societies.

Another incident reported by the sources involved two Soviet tanks that accidentally crashed into a house in Kabul and killed five occupants. Neighbors then attacked the tanks with firearms, whereupon the Russians opened fire and 18 more people were killed, the informant said.

The firefight was said to have developed into a battle with guards at nearby Darulaman Palace, the seat of the Ruling Revolutionary council since the Dec. 27 coup that put Prime Minister Barak Karmal in power in the fighting, "several Russians were killed," the report said.

As a result of such incidents, Soviet civilians are rarely out in Kabul's streets anymore, although Soviet soldiers occasionally go shopping.

Diplomatic sources in New Delhi said the Soviets appear to control Afghanistan's main towns and military bases. The report from Kabul, which was four days old, spoke of 1,000 Soviet troops battling Muslim rebels from village to village in eastern Afghanistan.

The report said the Soviets were gradually seizing their objectives, except for the rebel strongholds at Faizabad, capital of Badkshan province in northeast Afghanistan. The Soviets also encountered strong resistance in the rocky pass between Gardez and Khost, the report said.

Clandestine leaflets called "night letters" run up in Kabul streets most mornings denouncing Karmal and his Marxist predecessors as puppets and vowing "to fight them forever," according to the report.

Resentment against Karmal's regime has not been stilled by the release of many political prisoners jailed by previous rulers in 21 lockups in and around Kabul, the report said.

Release of prisoners, even though they include militants of the Muslim Brotherhood, was one of Karmal's first acts as premier. One thousand prisoners were freed from a stable that had been converted into a jail, the report said. There was no indication how many dissidents were still being detained.

Meanwhile thousands of refugees a day fled from Afghanistan to Pakistan during the last two weeks in December a spokesman for the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) reported Sunday.

He said the flow was expected to increase this month following fighting between Soviet troops and rebel forces.

The United Nations agency said it was too early to determine the volume of refugees caused by the renewed clashes, but an increase could be expected.

According to figures compiled by the Afghan government and UNHCR, there were 402,000 Afghan refugees in Pakistan at the end of the year. The number had increased from 387,000 on Dec. 15.

The official figure does not take into account the estimated several thousand refugees who are being looked after by relatives outside the camps set up by the Pakistan government.

In Terhan a group of Afghan theological students and workers occupied their country's embassy for about four hours Sunday and locked up 13 people.

After talks with a foreign ministry official, they left peacefully, chanting "God is great" and "Soviet troops, get out of Afghanistan."

The group, numbering about 40, sifted through files and hung banners from the windows.

They said they were Afghan Shi'ite Muslims with links to the Muslim guerrilla movements fighting against Soviet forces in north-west Afghanistan.

They pledged allegiance to Iran's revolutionary leader, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, whose portrait they had plastered on the embassy walls.

Islamic Revolutionary Guards were posted outside but made no attempt to remove the

unarmed intruders, waiting for a police chief and the official to negotiate an end to the occupation.

"We simply persuaded them to get out. We did not accede to any of their demands and we told them that their action was a violation of diplomatic immunity," the official, who declined to be named, said afterwards.

Before dispersing, the demonstrators were allowed to read a lengthy statement condemning the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan over a megaphone mounted on a Revolutionary Guard vehicle.

The local police chief said: "The Afghans didn't really know what their demands were at first. They talked about secret files on Afghan students in Iran and about the Soviet invasion of their country."

Earlier the students, mainly from theological colleges in the holy city of Qom, allowed a few reporters into the occupied four-storey building.

Heavy fighting between the Soviet troops who spread out from Kabul after the coup and the tribal-led insurgents around Kandahar in southern Afghanistan and Badkshan and Nuristan in the far north seemed certain to add to the influx of refugees.

Insurgent leaders in the capital of Pakistan's north west frontier province, said that since the Soviet Union's military intervention, hundreds of tribesmen had brought their wives and families from Kunar and Paktia provinces south of Kabul to Pakistan for safety and returned to fight the Russians.

Saudi sportsmen boycott Moscow

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — To protest Soviet aggression on the Muslim people of Afghanistan, the Saudi Arabian Olympic Committee has decided to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow.

This action was announced by Prince Faisal bin Fahd, the director general of youth welfare and chairman of the Olympic Committee.

It was the first announced boycott of the Moscow Olympics because of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan.



WALDHEIM GRIM: United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim looks grim as he is confronted with his picture kissing the hand of Shah's twin sister Prince Ashraf. A demonstrator produced the embarrassing photograph as Waldheim enters the former Senate for a Revolutionary Council meeting in Tehran recently.



MESSAGE: King Khaled receives presidential adviser Mustafa Sese of Senegal who delivered to the King a message from President Leopold Senghor Sunday.

3rd meeting for U.N. Council U.S. calls on Soviets to leave Afghanistan

UNITED NATIONS, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — The United States called on the Soviet Union Sunday to withdraw its troops immediately from Afghanistan and allow the Afghans to choose their own government free from outside pressure.

Donald McHenry, the chief American delegate, told the U.N. Security Council that only in this way could "the grave threat to international peace and security created by the Soviet Union be diminished."

McHenry urged council members, meeting on the Afghanistan situation for the third time, to deal vigorously with the problem confronting them.

A resolution was expected to be submitted later, Sunday, or Monday, calling for removal of the Soviet troops. It was considered certain

to be vetoed, raising a probability that the General Assembly would be asked to assume the council's responsibilities in the case.

There is no power of veto in the assembly, but a two-thirds majority is required there for the adoption of resolutions dealing with questions of international peace and security.

In Moscow the Kremlin Sunday night dismissed Washington's decision to cut supplies to the Soviet Union as a "hopeless undertaking" which would not influence Soviet foreign policy.

The top-level statement, issued by the official news agency Tass, followed President Jimmy Carter's announcement Friday that he was ordering a cut of 17 million tonnes in grain shipments to the Soviet Union because of its involvement in the Afghanistan coup.

The statement said: "If the White House has decided to influence the Soviet Union and its foreign policy, this is a hopeless undertaking. Such attempts have flopped in the past and will flop now."

The Tass statement raised to a new level Soviet denunciation of Carter's Friday speech, which previously was criticized in ordinary Tass dispatches and the Communist party daily *Pravda*.

"The ruling circles of the Soviet Union would like to hope that a sane, far-sighted approach to Soviet-American relations, specifically to the efforts to preserve peace, will finally prevail in the United States," the Tass statement said.

"The statement of the president gives one the impression that it lacks political balance, lacks a real consideration of the international situation and overestimates the real potential of the United States, while clearly underestimating the potential of those states with regard to which the United States plans to take some or other steps."

"No one on the United States should have any doubts that the Soviet Union will be able to uphold its lawful interests and the interests of its allies and friends."

Bolan Pass : Russia's shortest route to Arabian Sea

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Following is one of two articles dealing with the danger of Soviet presence in Muslim Afghanistan. The first covers the strategic importance of the Bolan Pass near the Afghan-Pakistan border where the Soviets are consolidating their military grip).

Special to Arab News

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 — Another Golan Heights exists in sparsely populated Baluchistan, a province of Pakistan. It is the Bolan Pass and it is next on the list of Soviet conquests.

For centuries army invaders chose this route to reach Delhi, India's historical capital. Each passing invader gave the pass a different name. Eventually, Arab settlers, who found the area very similar to their ancestral Golan Heights, named the pass "Golan." With the passage of time and phonetic changes, the name became "Bolan."

When the British assumed control over the area in the 19th century, the pass was developed into a major railroad link between the Sind plains, running into the Indian midland and the Baluchistan highlands, deep into Afghanistan and Iran.

The pass stretches for 130 kms through the most difficult terrain between Quetta and Sibi.

Bolan Pass serves as a communication nerve center providing international rail and highway linkage in the region. It is of tremendous strategic importance.

The region is rich in mineral resources including gas, sulphur, coal, copper and thorium. There is strong speculation that the area contains oil and uranium deposits. Exploration of these resources is in beginning stages.

The rough terrain and alternative undeveloped camel tracks along the pass provide excellent hiding and withdrawal routes, for



FIGHTING: Map locates border area of eastern Afghanistan near Chitral, Pakistan, where fighting between Soviet troops and rebellious Afghan Muslims was reported.

some of the hostile tribes comprised mainly of Marri, Bugti, Bungalzi and Mangal Zarakzai. Despite heavy security measures, the pass is vulnerable during tribal unrest in the region.

Following a successful military occupation of Afghanistan, the Russians would set their sights on the pass.

For the Russians, the shortest route for a trouble-free land link with India would be through the Bolan Pass. The Russians have already established extensive air fields and highways systems up to the Pakistan border. The Indians have recently built roads and air fields in Rajasthan facing Afghan Kandhar across Bolan.

To take full advantage of the "Friendship Treaties and of Peace and Mutual Coopera-

tion" between Russia, India and Afghanistan, the area surrounding Bolan must be secured. Otherwise, the treaties will be meaningless to the Soviets.

Through Bolan, the Soviets could occupy or gradually dominate the Mekran Coast extending from Karachi to the mouth of the Arabian Sea.

The major enticement for Russia's recent aggression in the region is the opening of the all-weather China silk route which extends from the Chinese border along Pak Gilgit to the Arabian Sea. In addition to the existing Islamabad-Karachi railroad track, the new Indus superhighway, which runs along the Indus River, will bring the Chinese to the Arabian Bay by traveling 3500 km of easy, comfortable all-weather road.

Both of the vital lines of communication converge at the huge Sukker-Kotri rail and road Indus River bridge complex. Sukker controls the entire land communication system in Pakistan.

And Bolan leads directly to Sukker. Securing this important line of communication would place the Soviets in an advantageous position to check any future Chinese advance toward Delhi.

With a strong presence in this region, the Soviets would be able to intensify dictatorial policies on India, its Friendship Treaty partner. Such orders could include an India offensive against China during any future Sino-Russian conflict, diluting Chinese war potentials.

Control of Afghanistan and the Bolan would allow the Russians greater maneuverability in resisting the growing Islamic resurgent movements activating near their borders. Bolan occupation could allow increased Russian exploitation of political instability in Pakistan, Iran and Turkey.

Diminished American presence in the region has given the Russians confidence to pursue these aggressive policies.

Boosting Saudi, German links urged

By John Rossant

RIYADH, Jan. 6 — Dr. Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the economics minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, met with Crown Prince Fahd Sunday to discuss items of mutual interest between the two nations.

Lambsdorff arrived in Saudi Arabia late Saturday night on a 3-day visit to hold talks with Saudi government officials and to attend the annual meeting of the Saudi-German Joint Commission. The last meeting of the commission was held in Bonn in February, 1979. The minister is being accompanied by a large delegation of government officials and representatives of German business including the directors of VEB, the semi-state energy concern, and the DEG, the state development company.

In a statement to Sheikh Muhammad Aba al-Khail, the Minister of Finance and National Economy, Lambsdorff called for a "widening and deepening of our economic relations."

The visit comes on the heels of a large increase in the volume of Saudi-German trade, due in large part to the rise in crude prices as well as vastly increased German reliance on Saudi crude.

Total trade between the two countries amounted to 7.2 billion marks at the beginning of 1978. German exports to Saudi Arabia rose by 8 per cent in the first nine months of 1979 while oil exports from the Kingdom rose by 53 per cent.

German exports to the Kingdom multiplied 25 times and rose to \$2 billion from 1972 to 1979 while German imports from the Kingdom rose 400 times. The volume of contracts signed with German companies has also increased to SR24 billion since 1973, through over 100 companies. There are 58 joint ventures with a joint capital of SR3 billion to which Germany contributes about 25 per cent.

The Kingdom emerged in 1979 as West Germany's principal supplier of oil, and the Federal Republic is likely to import rather over DM 4 billion of oil this year. West Germany had heavily relied on Iranian crude in the past, but this has been severely curtailed since the Iranian revolution.

In his statement Lambsdorff pointed to the large increase in the price of crude by OPEC member nations as having led to "a big increase in the prices of all goods around the world," as well as to a slowdown of the German economy. The minister, however, did say that such price increases are inevitable, and even "necessary" in terms of developing alternative energy sources.

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Announcement in week

Selection unit to meet on King Faisal awards

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — A meeting will be held here Saturday to select the nominees for the King Faisal International Awards, it was announced Sunday.

According to Dr. Ahmad Al-Dhabib, secretary general of the award, the committees will examine works submitted for the three different awards, for service to Islam, Islamic studies and Arabic literature. They will also

King briefed on work of Islamic media unit

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — King Khaled Sunday received Ahmad Farraj, the secretary general of the Islamic States Broadcasting Organization (ISBO).

The official presented to the King a recording of the major radio program on Jerusalem produced by the organization with the help of the Saudi Arabian Ministry of Information. Farraj briefed the King on the idea of the program. Arrangements are under way to broadcast it simultaneously on all radio stations in the Islamic world.

He also gave the King background information on ISBO and its development since it was established.

In the name of the 42 ISBO member states, Farraj thanked King Khaled and his government, especially Information Minister Dr. Muhammad Abdo Yamani, for the continuous support given the organization since its establishment. He said it was thanks to such backing that ISBO was capable of such achievements.

King Khaled hoped that the ISBO and Islamic information media would play a positive role in consolidating Muslim identity and correct faith, and acquainting Muslims with their religion and history.

Farraj also submitted a copy of the program and a report on the organization to Crown Prince Fahd. He thanked the prince and the Saudi Arabian government for its constant assistance to the organization.

study the reports of the judges on the papers. The names of the winners will be announced Monday, at the conclusion of the meetings.

In a statement to SPA, Dhabib said that prize on Islamic studies will go to the best work on the life of the Holy Prophet, while the prize on Arabic literature will be awarded for an outstanding work on contemporary Arabic poetry. The award for service to Islam will go to a person who has rendered valuable services to Islam and Muslims. Each prize carries a cash award of SR200,000.

The selection committee for the service to Islam prize consists of Prince Abdullah Al-Faisal, chairman of the Board of Trustees of the King Faisal Foundation; Prince Sultan, minister of defense and aviation, in his capacity as chairman of the Higher Committee for Propagation; Habib Chatti, secretary general of the Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC); Sheikh Habib Al-Khoja, the mufti of Tunis; and Sheikh Abdul Rahman Beisar, rector of Al-Azhar University.

The committee will also comprise two eminent scholars from two Islamic states. The committee for Islamic Studies will be made up of representatives of some Islamic organizations and universities, while the committee on Arabic literature will have representatives from Saudi Arabian universities and three members from Arab colleges.

The prizes are expected to be awarded in a ceremony to be held sometime during late February.

The maiden awards were given last year to the late Sheikh Abdul Aala Al-Maudoodi, for service to Islam, and to Dr. Fuad Sizin, for his work in Islamic studies.

Sudan minister here

RIYADH, Jan. 6 (SPA) — Sudanese Minister of Industry Dr. Othman Abdul Salam arrived here Sunday on short visit during which he will attend meetings of the board of the Arab Investment Company that open Monday.



Prince Sultan



Habib Chatti

Soldiers hurt in Mecca to be found suitable jobs

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 — Soldiers injured in fighting at the Holy Haram and too badly injured to continue in military service are to be found suitable jobs.

The Public Personnel Bureau has asked all branches of the armed services involved in the operation at the Great Mosque to report the number of their men wounded. They will be appointed to jobs in the civil service, following Royal instructions, Al Riyadh said Sunday.

The reports should contain information on the qualifications, rank, civil qualifications, training sessions and other military and civil

Riyadh schoolgirls battle over rival soccer loyalties

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 — Schoolgirls at the Riyadh Model Institute have been suspended for fighting with supporters of rival football teams. Al Riyadh reported Sunday that the girls were sent home for a week after arguments and blows with their fellow pupils.

The paper suggested the parents of the girls sue the two clubs that aroused such vehement pride, Riyadh's Nasr and Hilal, arguing that Saudi Arabia's "blind fanaticism" for football had been to blame.

"It is a sign of a wide, deep and dangerous trend," the newspaper said, "that if not dealt with immediately could have dangerous consequences." It sorrowfully recommended the public still needs education to eradicate such ignorance.

Nine months ago, during the last King's Cup final, a man in Taif divorced his wife when she refused to stop cheering on Ahil, which was in the process of beating his favored Itihad 4-0. In front of the family television, Abdul Rahman Al-Oteibi, a father of four, pronounced her divorce when he could no longer stand her partisanship.

specialization of the men.

The bureau will submit the reports to the Higher Committee in charge of compensating people injured in the Holy Haram incident. The committee is headed by Minister of Pilgrimage and Endowments Sheikh Abdul Wahab Abdul Wase.

A Special Committee for employing military personnel, formed by the Public Personnel Bureau, will meet to discuss appointments. It is led by Othman Al-Ahmad, vice-president of the Public Personnel Bureau.

Later, though, Mecca's Summary Court ruled the divorce invalid, as "the husband was not in full possession of his senses because of anger." A leading religious scholar, Sheikh Abdul Aziz Ibrahim Al-Saleh, had referred to the incident in his Friday sermon, warning of the disintegration of the family for trivial reasons.

To Bouygues and Blount

Riyadh University contract may be let after two weeks

JEDDAH, Jan. 6 — The contract to build the new campus for Riyadh University will reportedly be awarded soon to Bouygues of France and Blount Brothers of the United States.

Al Riyadh reported Sunday that Dr. Mansour Al-Turki, the rector of Riyadh University, is negotiating with "a consortium of French and American companies" for the Dirriyah project. In two weeks the negotiations will be completed and a contract will be signed shortly afterward.

Bouygues and Blount, the latter of Montgomery, Alabama, is the only French-American consortium involved in bidding on the project, which was originally priced at \$4 billion. The other firms in the tender were Laing-Wimpey Alireza, Polensky and Zoellner and Skanskaementjuriet.

The paper said that the meetings now being held are the final talks of a series of meetings held earlier in Paris and Riyadh. Bids were taken in April of 1978 for the project, which is to be completed in four years after the contract is signed.

At Riyadh University meanwhile, Interior Minister Prince Naif will reply to all students' questions in a discussion Tuesday, according to SPA.

The free dialogue, which will start at 6:30 p.m. in the university's administration conference hall in Malaz, is organized by the university's Cultural Committee.

Turki said he and all the students of Riyadh University were pleased and honored, and other dialogues with senior state officials will follow.

Also in Riyadh, SPA said Sunday the Education Director of Riyadh will organize an anti-illiteracy week. Starting Tuesday, it will be based on the recommendations of the Branch Committee for the Eradication of Illiteracy in Riyadh.

The first day of week coincides with the Arab Day for the Eradication of Illiteracy, in which Saudi Arabia is participating. The aim of the week is to inform the public of the

dangers of illiteracy, and its serious effect on development plans. It urges people to take part in literacy programs.

Literacy schools in the Kingdom have expanded. By the beginning of the current academic year, there were 2,139 schools with 5,217 classes, teaching 74,255 people. In Riyadh alone, there are 190 schools comprising 650 classes, teaching 9,500 people.

There were 832 literacy schools for women in Saudi Arabia in the last academic year. They had 2,520 classes and taught 34,557 women.

This figures exclude literacy schools attached to government departments, like the Ministry of Defense and Aviation, the Ministry of the Interior, the Ministry of Labor and Social Affairs and the National Guard.

SPA also reported that Moroccan Education Minister Dr. Ezzejjin Al-Jraqi will arrive here Saturday on an official visit at the invitation of Sheikh Hassan Abdullah Al-Sheikh, the minister of higher education and chancellor of universities.

Home keeps Kingdom free of hooliganism

DAMMAM, Jan. 6 (SPA) — Juvenile delinquency in Saudi Arabia is less common than in other countries because of the sound family ties based on the Sharia.

Ibrahim Al-Zahrani, director of the Approved School in Dammam, said Sunday that the school helps juvenile delinquents between seven and 18 years old by giving them social and moral care. They are provided with schooling, sports and vocational and technical training.

It brings them back into society, in cooperation with their guardians, Zahrani added.

There is a library in the school to educate the juvenile offenders. The school's services were not restricted to the school alone, as it extends continuous care to juvenile who have gone home, Zahrani said.

WEATHER

Temperatures will drop in most areas affected by cold winds. It will be cold at night, especially in the northern, and central regions.

Frost will form from those areas and skies will be cloudy to partly cloudy with low and medium cloud.

Winds will be north-westerly to westerly and moderate. They may get active, causing sand haze.

Seas will be moderate to rough.

Sunday's temperatures (maximum, minimum in centigrade).

Mecca	—	—
Jeddah	24	10
Riyadh	26	19
Dhahran	21	14
Medina	21	13
Taif	21	10
Jizan	30	24
Hail	13	02
Turaif	07	—
Arar	13	04
Joof	12	1
Abha	18	17

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Factional fighting leaves 28 dead in south Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Twenty-eight persons were killed and more than 100 injured in factional violence in Bandar Lengeh, a port on the Gulf near the Straits of Hormuz in southern Iran, the Iranian state radio reported.

State radio, like a similar report on state television, gave no cause for the clash.

The violence erupted during a demonstration Saturday called to protest clashes in Qom and Tabriz between supporters of Iran's second-ranking religious leader, Ayatollah Muhammad Kazem Shariat-Madari, and revolutionary strongman Ayatollah Khomeini.

At Bandar Lengeh, a former slave port still partly populated by the descendants of black African slaves, fighting erupted after midday prayers between orthodox Sunni

Muslims and members of Iran's majority Shiite sect.

A special representative of Khomeini told Reuters the trouble began on Friday when a Sunni leader made a speech at a mosque attacking a local Shiite leader.

The representative, Hojatoleslam Gholam Hossein Haghani, said supporters of both communities flocked to Bandar Lengeh overnight from surrounding villages. Heavy shooting ensued throughout the afternoon, but the state radio later reported that the authorities were now in control.

Hospital sources in Tabriz said one person died of gunshot wounds and at least 150 people were injured. The clashes followed fighting on Friday in the holy city of Qom, south of Tehran, between supporters of the two ayatollahs.

There were huge demonstrations in Tehran and other cities Saturday, in response to a statement by the radical pro-Khomeini Qom theological society condemning the clashes there and criticizing Shariat-Madari for failing to prevent them.

The tension between the two factions centers on Shariat-Madari's opposition to articles of the new Islamic constitution which give Khomeini supreme power.

The Azerbaijani leader, whose home in Qom was Saturday ringed by revolutionary guards, sought to calm the situation Saturday night by appealing to pilgrims not to visit him during the current holy period marking the 40th day after the martyrdom of Imam Hussein in the eighth century.

The official news agency Pars carried an appeal from Shariat-Madari calling for calm and unity against Iran's "colonialist enemy," America.

Revolutionary chief murdered in Isfahan

TEHRAN, Jan. 6 (AP) — Amir Abbas Bahrani, head of the revolutionary committee of the central industrial city of Isfahan, was shot to death at his home Sunday, Pars news agency said.

Bahrani was killed in a hail of 32 bullets from an uzi machine pistol, Pars said. There were no details on the motive of the attack or how many people were involved.

It was the second attack on a prominent revolutionary figure in Isfahan in two days. Ayatollah Faghih Imani was wounded Friday by a single bullet fired from a motorcycle which escaped after the incident.



CLASHES: Supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini clashing with followers of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari in Qom Friday. The outbreaks of violence follow weeks of simmering tension between the two factions. Saturday, 28 persons were killed and 100 injured in clashes between the two factions in southern Iran.

'Peace Now' demonstrates against Elon Moreh

TEL AVIV, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Several hundreds Israelis gathered Saturday near the controversial West Bank settlement of Elon Moreh to protest the settlers' refusal to obey the supreme court order to evacuate the outpost.

The demonstration, organized by the moderate "Peace Now" Movement, failed to reach the settlement 32 miles north of Jerusalem when the army barricaded the road.

Israel radio reported several demonstrators chained themselves to barricade, but the demonstration continued peacefully with singing and dancing at the West Bank site.

The protestors intended to remain near Elon Moreh overnight and authorities made no move to disperse them, the radio said.

Elon Moreh was established by the government last summer, but was declared illegal in October by the supreme court. The ultranationalist Gush Emunim settlers rejected evacuation orders from the government, which has extended the deadline twice for removal of the settlement.

Construction of a replacement for Elon Moreh is proceeding near the existing outpost and the government hopes to persuade the settlers to relocate by the end of the month.

Earlier, the Israeli authorities banned two West Bank Arab mayors from holding demonstrations against plans to expand a Jewish settlement near the Arab town of Hebron.

Hebron Mayor Fahed Kawasma and the Mayor of nearby Halhoul, Muhammad Hassan Milhem, joined a demonstration earlier this week near the Jewish settlement of Kiryat Arba near Hebron where Israeli bulldozers were clearing some 60 hectares adjoining the settlement.

Egypt claims discovery of Iran 'terrorist plot'

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (R) — The official Egyptian Middle East News Agency said security forces have uncovered an Iranian plot to carry out acts of sabotage in Egypt.

The agency said the ring-leader was seized as he attempted to enter Egypt at Cairo airport with the sabotage plans.

The aim was "sabotage acts and a series of fires in Egypt." It did not say when he was arrested, nor whether he was of Iranian nationality.

It said the man had disclosed details of the plot and those behind it, and that part of his confessions would be broadcast on Cairo television Sunday.

Iran severed diplomatic relations with Egypt after conclusion of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty in March last year.



PROTEST: Demonstrators parade in front of the occupied U.S. embassy in Tehran last week to protest the United Nations decision to impose trade sanctions against Iran unless the hostages are released before Jan. 7

To forestall trouble

Sadat boosts anti-riot police

By Shyam Bhatia

CAIRO, Jan. 6 (OFNS) — Freshly graduating Egyptian police officers received a shock recently, when all 630 from the '79 were assigned for life service in the notorious Amn el Markazi, or Central Emergency Police.

The unit is notorious for its tough tactics in handling demonstrators and breaking up riots, and it is the first time the Police Academy's entire complement of cadets has been sent to just one department.

The decision to beef up the Central Emergency Police, already estimated to number 10,000 officers and men, is the best indicator yet that the Egyptian government is preparing itself for trouble in the near future.

Although the Sadat regime is firmly entrenched, the government's own assessment is that the potential for instability is high. Ministers are concerned that a small, normally insignificant incident could spark off large demonstrations or even riots that would be difficult to control.

Their concern stems in part from the ever parlous state of the Egyptian economy and the attendant problems of inflation and rising prices. Another source of potential trouble is the development of normal diplomatic and commercial relations with Israel.

Left-wing groups have drawn up plans for a boycott of Israeli products imported into Egypt (canned food and chocolates) and are waiting for an opportunity to start their campaign.

More serious will be what Sadat himself has described as attempts by other Arab

countries to whip up anti-government hysteria once formal diplomatic relations are established with Israel next month. Sadat has hinted of money being sent into Egypt to sustain a series of protests once the first Israeli ambassador sets foot on Egyptian soil.

The recipients of the money have not been named, but there is little doubt that the government's suspicions are focussed on the Gamaiyat Islamiya, the student-based Muslim fundamentalists who won 90 per cent of the student vote when the new academic year began eight weeks ago.

Last year, in the upper Egyptian city of Assiut, the Gamaiyat Islamiya organized massive anti-government demonstrations in protest against the peace treaty and Sadat's "soft" policy toward Egypt's eight million Christians.

It was in response to such militancy that Sadat later announced the creation of a new police force, the Haram el Gamayl, or university police, that would safeguard the campuses from within and act as a deterrent to students intent on taking to the streets.

The success record of the new force is far from encouraging. During a recent incident, Cairo University professors had to cancel a symposium on art and culture in Egypt when their conference room was invaded by students publicizing their demand for an Islamic state.

The university police were summoned but refused to intervene. That reaction is one reason why the government decided to strengthen the Amn el Markazi and the skills of this crack police force may one day decide, for better or worse, the future course of Egypt's policies.

Libya replaces six ministers

ROME, Jan. 6 (R) — The ruling General People's Congress ended a six-day conference in Tripoli Sunday after replacing six ministers, among them the Libyan oil chief and severing ties with the Palestinian Fatah grouping, the Italian News Agency ANSA reported.

Libyan leader Muammar, Qaddafi, although nominally secretary-general of the congress, did not attend any of the meetings. But he was reported by the Libyan Jamahiriya news agency to have sent a message to the final session.

Qaddafi was quoted as saying that Libyans were now deciding their own future and drawing up policy "without kings, presidents or parliaments."

Assad re-elected as party chief

DAMASCUS, Jan. 6 (AP) — The ruling Arab Socialist Baath Party wound up its three-week congress here Saturday with the election of a 21-man regional command headed by President Hafez Assad.

The regional command will serve as Syria's overall policy making body for the next four years.

The congress also elected a 75-man central committee of the party and a 5-man inspection committee.

Arafat stresses

Euro-Arab dialogue

BEIRUT, Jan. 6 (R) — Chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yasser Arafat and former Belgian Premier Leo Tindemans have stressed the need for dialogue between Europe and the Arab world, the Palestine news agency Wafa said.

Wafa said that during a meeting Friday night, "the two sides underlined the importance and need for the Euro-Arab dialogue, and ... their denunciation of any violations of the U.N. Charter on Human Rights and of the Geneva Convention."

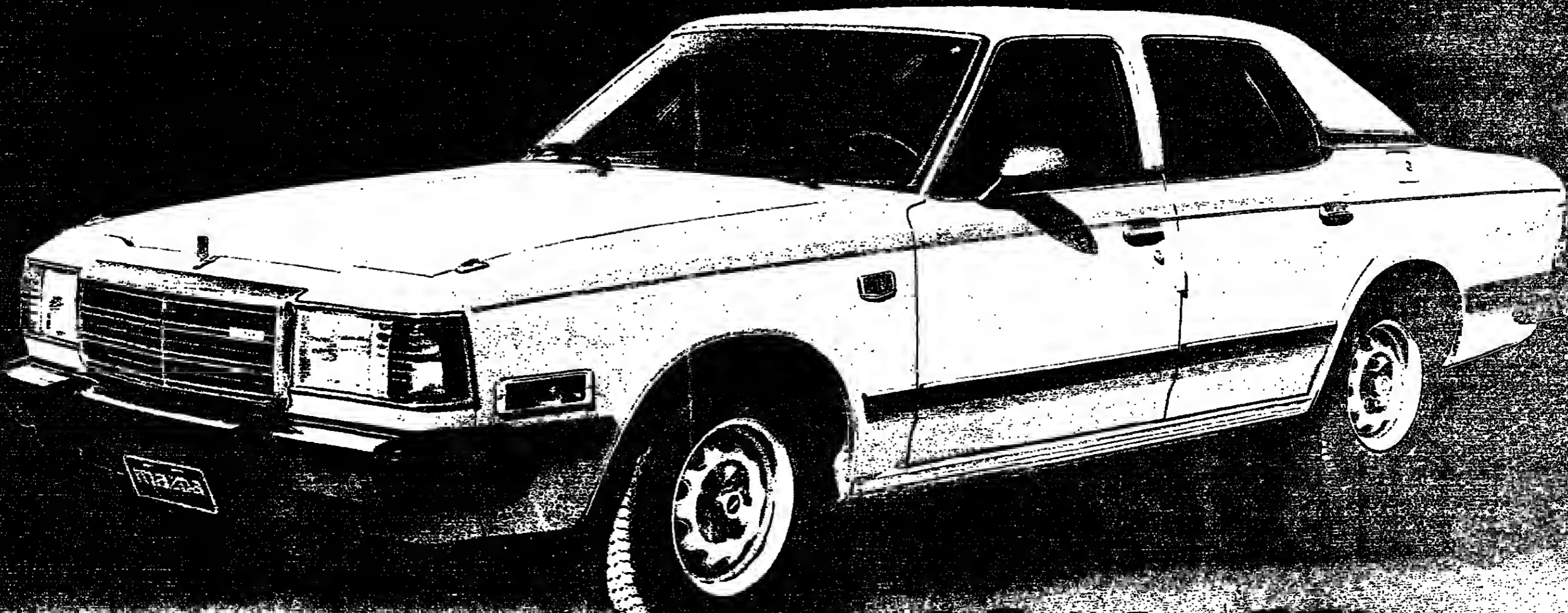
The agency said the PLO expressed its satisfaction at the "increasing European interest and recognition of the PLO and the national rights of the Palestinian people."

Polisario rebels claim killing 17 Moroccans

ALGIERS, Jan. 6 (R) — The Polisario Front guerrillas fighting for an independent Western Sahara said Saturday they killed 17 Moroccan troops and wounded several others in the former Spanish colony.

Ten Moroccan soldiers were captured and quantities of military equipment were destroyed in Wednesday's attack on Hagunia 100 kilometers northeast of El Aiyun, the Polisario said in a communique issued in Algiers.

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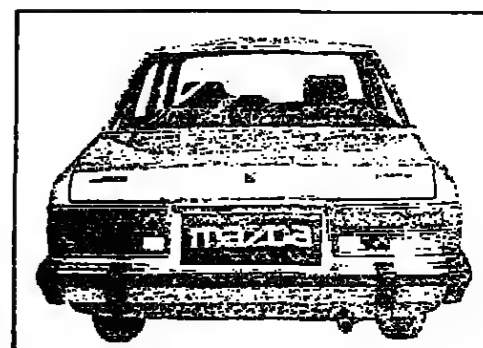
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'Hotline' to link capitals Koreans commence unification talks

PAMUNJOM, Korea, Feb. 6 (R) — North and South Korea Wednesday agreed to reopen a telephone "hotline" linking the two capitals starting Thursday and to continue talks towards a meeting of their prime ministers to discuss reunification of the divided peninsula.

The agreement came at an hour-long meeting between delegates of the two governments at this armistice village in the middle of the demilitarized zone separating the Koreas, bitter foes for 30 years.

The delegations were led by Kim Young-Choo, ambassador at large at the South Korean foreign ministry, and Hyon Jun Guk, vice-director in the northern workers (communist) party central committee and member of the Pyongyang government.

The two sides agreed to hold a second round of talks next Feb. 19 at a northern building across the military demarcation line, according to a southern spokesman.

Wednesday's talks, aimed at arranging the premier's meeting as early as possible were held at the conference room of the neutral

nations supervisory commission, set up under the 1953 Korean armistice.

A meeting between the prime ministers of the north and the south, separate governments were set up and the two Koreas have been enemies ever since, despite frequent calls from both sides for their reunification.

Japan, the colonial power in Korea for 3 years, surrendered to the Soviet Union north of the 38th parallel and to the United States in the south, separate governments were set up and the two Koreas have been enemies ever since, despite frequent calls from both sides for their reunification.

A bitter war between them from 1950 to 1953 involved Chinese troops on the side of the north and a U.S. led United Nations force for the south, and ended with a ceasefire line drawn across the 38th parallel.

In 1972 a joint communique was issued pledging efforts towards peaceful reunification, but tension continued and North Korea eventually postponed meetings indefinitely.

After former South Korean President Park Chung-Hee called for new talks "at any time or place or level" last year, a brief series of

meetings between delegates took place but was halted because of disagreements.

After the main talks today two delegates held a private meeting to discuss the reactivation of the telephone links between Seoul and Pyongyang, cut off by the north in 1976 shortly after the killing of two American officers by axe-wielding North Korean guards at Panmunjom.

They agreed to reopen two circuits to help with the progress of working-level talks.

The major differences between the two sides remained a venue for the proposed prime ministerial talks and the size of the accompanying delegations, a South Korean spokesman said.

South Korea has proposed that the talks be held in Geneva with the prime ministers accompanied by four government officials of ministerial rank and a small liaison staff.

The north has countered that the meetings should be held alternatively in the respective capitals and that, due to the rank of the main participants, about 30 advisers and 30 journalists should accompany them.

Along Thai border

Vietnamese offensive escalates fighting

BANGKOK, Thailand, Feb. 6 (AP) — Vietnamese troops have stepped up attacks on guerrilla strongholds near the Thai border over the past two weeks in what some analysts here say is a long-awaited dry-season offensive.

It is not an offensive in a conventional sense, involving large troop movements and attacks by heavy armor, but it may be the concerted "police action" that Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Phan Hieu referred to recently in an interview in Hanoi.

"It's not spectacular but it's effective," one

Western analyst said. "They're just grinding them down."

In the past two weeks, large numbers of Vietnamese troops supported by artillery have attacked two main encampments of guerrillas hacking ousted former Cambodian Premier Pol Pot, Thai and Western sources say.

In a rapid blitz 13 months ago Vietnamese troops drove Pol Pot from the capital of Phnom Penh, but they have still not succeeded in rooting out the last of his guerrillas, many of whom have now dug themselves in

just at the edge of the Thai border.

Both Thai and Western analysts say they have difficulty in learning what is happening from day to day, and a steady stream of conflicting reports has come from the border area in the past two weeks.

The analysts say it is even more difficult to guess Vietnamese plans in the area, and what fate may be in store for more than 200,000 Cambodian refugees camped along the border.

From Jan. 25 to 29, Thai military sources say, the Vietnamese attacked the mountainous Phnom Malai camp just across the border from the Thai village of Thap Prik — the scene of the first huge influx of starving refugees last October.

The Vietnamese then withdrew from Phnom Malai after driving out the Pol Pot troops, the sources said, but guerrilla fighting continues in the area.

Since Jan. 30 about one regiment of Vietnamese troops has been engaged with guerrillas at the mountain camp of Phnom Chat, north of Phnom Malai, the sources said.

Both of the camps are within a few kilometers of the Thai border town of Aranyaprathet, which is 225 kilometers east of Bangkok.

In the first two days of fighting, the Hanoi troops captured part of Phnom Chat, and on Monday they drove some 7,500 refugees into Thailand, the sources said.

They are reported to have withdrawn most of their troops from Phnom Chat on Tuesday, but guerrilla fighting continues here as well.

Thai sources also said the Vietnamese were constrained in their maneuvering at Phnom Chao, a 171-meter mountain right on the Thai border, because they took care not to violate Thai territory.

Thailand has worried that its troops will be drawn into the fighting by clashes with Vietnamese soldiers who could invade its territory in "hot pursuit" of Cambodian guerrillas.

"The fact that they stayed out of Thailand at Phnom Chat may show that the Vietnamese are going to be careful about the border," a Western diplomat said.

After the fighting at the two mountain strongholds, the Vietnamese are now in a strong position along the border, with several thousand front-line troops on all sides of the two huge refugee settlements of Nong Mark Moon and Nong Samet.

foreign policy

Kennedy also complained about high oil company profits.

"Where is the backbone of the president of the United States in facing up to the oil companies?" Kennedy asked his audience at the University of Maine.

"If he has so much backbone, why won't he come up here to the state of Maine, and start debating the new Carter doctrine that may very well register you (for the draft) and send you to the Persian Gulf..." he said.

Namibia strife intensifies

WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Feb. 6 (AP) — Four members of the security forces and six black nationalist guerrillas were killed in an exchange of fire near the Angolan border, the South-West Africa command said Wednesday.

Geo. Jan Geldenhuys said the command forces had been tracking the guerrillas when they walked into an ambush. The guerrillas who survived the firefight fled across the border, he said.

The South-West Africa Peoples Organization has been fighting a bush war for control of the Mungivu Gich territory since 1966 when the United Nations revoked South Africa's mandate to administer the area.

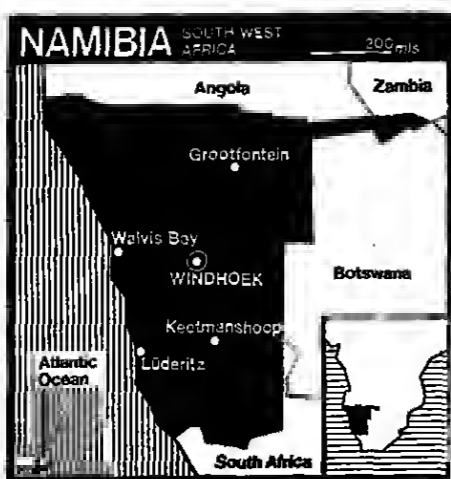
The mandate was given to South Africa by the old League of Nations in 1922.

The territory, also known as Namibia, has been the subject of negotiations organized by five Western nations to plan United Nations-supervised elections leading to independence.

The Western five included the United States, Britain, France, West Germany and Canada.

Meanwhile, South Africa warned the United Nations, Angola and Zambia that it would strike back in case of intensified attacks on South-West Africa by the South-West Africa People's Organization and Angolan and Zambian troops.

South African Foreign Minister Roelof F. Botha sent the indirect but unmistakable warning to U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as another U.N. official was away on a trip to Southern Africa intended to tie up loose ends of a U.N. plan for South-West



Africa's transition to independence from South Africa. The official, Indian Lt. Geo. Prem Chand, is commander-designate of a U.N. force to watch over the transition.

In a letter to Waldheim made public by the South African U.N. mission, Botha recalled that he had written the secretary-general in the last year about a large number of SWAPO attacks on the territory "launched either from Angola or from Zambia."

He said his government "has information indicating that 'SWAPO is preparing to intensify its attacks from bases inside southern Angola and south-western Zambia.'"

"Indications are that SWAPO will, as in the past, be actively assisted by elements from the MPLA and the Zambian National Defense Forces," Botha wrote.

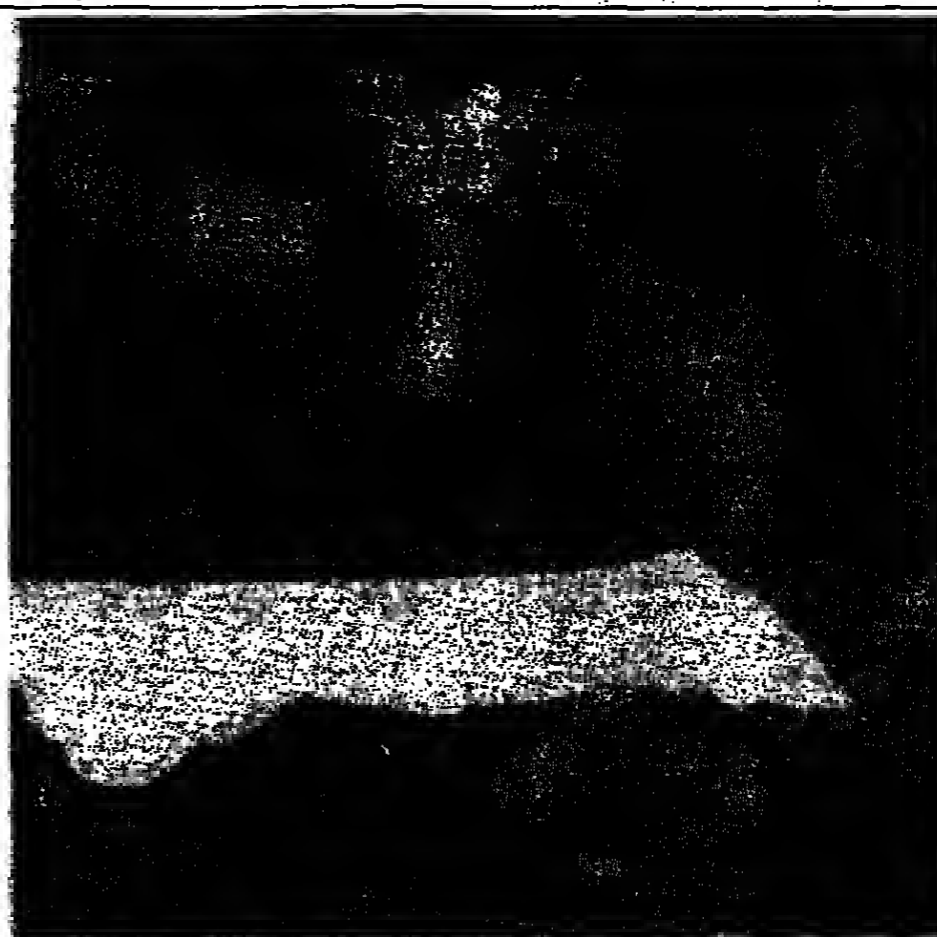
Kennedy 'ribs' Carter on 'spineless' foreign policy

ORONO, Maine, Feb. 6 (AP) — Senator Edward M. Kennedy, seeking the Democratic Party's presidential nomination over President Jimmy Carter, questioned Carter's "backbone" for his handling of foreign policy and domestic issues and for refusing to engage in debate.

Complaining that Carter reversed his posi-

tion last year on the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba, Kennedy declared, "Now where is the backbone standing up against the Soviet Union to that particular circumstance."

At the time, Carter had made a nationally broadcast assertion that his administration would not accept the "status quo" where the Soviet troops were concerned.



"FRONT LINE" VICTIM: Italian executive Paolo Paoletti, 39, lies dead after terrorists shot him in front of his house in Monza. He was production manager of the ICMESA chemical company which spread a poisonous cloud from its Seveso plant in July 1976. The "Front Line" guerrilla group claimed responsibility for the ambush.

By local guerrillas

Italian engineer ambushed

MONZA, Italy, Feb. 6 (R) — The chief engineer of a chemicals plant that caused Italy's worst pollution disaster four years ago has been shot dead outside his home.

Police said Monday four people ambushed Paolo Paoletti, 39, of the Swiss-owned ICMESA factory, fired at least three bullets into his head then threw a smoke bomb to hide their escape, by car.

An anonymous woman telephone caller to an Italian News Agency later said the "Front-Line" far-left urban guerrilla group, was responsible.

Paoletti was one of several people charged with culpability for an explosion at the plant just outside the northern town of Seveso in July 1976. About two kilograms of highly-toxic dioxin polluted a vast area. Hundreds of families were evacuated and more than 600 children developed skin diseases. The area around the plant is still closed to the public.

Paoletti was briefly arrested and then released and later spent most of his time helping in decontamination work.

The Front Line group killed seven people last year, and is thought by security officials to be linked with the Red Brigades guerrillas.

Local authorities and families of the children affected by the poison cloud are still involved in complex litigation with Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss company that owns the ICMESA plant, and no-one has yet been brought to court.

The murder came two days after Italy enacted tough measures to combat urban guerrillas. The anti-terrorism decree passed Feb. 1 and allows suspects to be detained for up to 12 years before trial.

Italy's small Radical party led a fight against the measure. Members blocked all parliamentary business by introducing 7,500 amendments and addressing a deserted chamber non-stop for almost five days.

Baby selling foiled at Andean town

LIMA, Peru, Feb. 6 (AP) — Police in a remote Andean town have uncovered a baby snatching ring which raised its victims to be sold as slaves to jungle colonizers, the newspaper "El Comercio" reported Tuesday.

The babies were kidnapped in villages surrounding the town of Huancavelica, high in the Andes some 462 kilometers southeast of Lima, taken to the Pacific Coast to be raised by foster parents and then sold for jungle work, the newspaper quoted police as saying.

The Huancavelica police told reporters that their investigation began when a peasant couple, Nicomedes Ansaji, and Marcelina Durand, reported their 2-year-old baby had been kidnapped in the village of Challhuapucquio.

The newspaper said the police reported that the baby was found two weeks later in the village of Manta in the possession of a woman identified as Nilda Yangali Arauco, 25.

The woman was arrested by police, the newspaper reported, and confessed that she had participated in a baby snatching ring with other women.

Vienna meeting cautions world on war threat

VIENNA, Feb. 6 (AP) — International Socialist leaders declared that the world is threatened with a new war and its worst international monetary troubles since 1945.

Former British Prime Minister James Callaghan on Tuesday called for "agreement or accommodation" with the Soviet Union to reduce the risk of nuclear war.

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky opened the two-day meeting of the Socialist International with a reminder that Vienna hosted the last big Socialist meeting before World War II.

"The international warned the world of the catastrophe that they recognized before all others," he said.

The two-day summit meeting of more than 30 Socialist parties and political organizations was expected to concentrate on working out policies which could offset East-West tensions heightened by the Soviet intervention of Afghanistan.

"It should be our attempt to find areas of mutual concern or of common interest with the Soviet Union, in which we can either reach agreement or accommodation," Callaghan said in a press briefing.

Italian Trade Delegation

An Italian Trade Delegation sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of Bergamo and by Consorzio Bergamo Export of Bergamo, Italy, will stay in Dammam and Al Khobar from 6th February 1980 up to 11th February 1980.

Saudi Businessmen are invited to meet the representatives of the companies listed here under on 7th February 1980 at 10 o'clock in the offices of The Dammam Chamber of Commerce and on 8th, 9th & 10th in the Waffa Lounge at the Al Gosaibi Hotel.

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Hitting unbeaten 98

Gower hauls England back into Australian Test

SYDNEY, Jan. 6 (R) — David Gower discovered his best batting form to hit an unbeaten 98 and haul England back into the second Test against Australia here Sunday.

At close of play on the third day Australia, needing 216 runs to win were 25 for no wicket in their second innings.

Australia started their second innings 48 minutes before the close after England were all out for 237 in their second innings.

Saturday Australia made 145 in reply to England's first innings total of 123.

England resumed Sunday morning in desperate trouble at 38 for three, but by the end of the day they had revived their chances of winning the game and squaring the three-Test series.

Australia lead 1-0 after winning the first test by 138 runs.

Rick McCosker not out 14 and Julien Wiener not out eight. England left-hand bat David Gower compiled an unconquered 98 in the England and second innings but ran out the partners two short of his fourth test century.

England resumed at three for 38 Sunday with night watchman Derek Underwood on eight and his skipper Mike Breasley on three.

They carried the score to 77 before Breasley swung at a kicking delivery from speedster Len Pascoe to be caught behind for 19.

Both players stubbornly resisted the three-pronged fast attack of Pascoe, Dennis Lille and Geoff Dymock on a pitch which was still unpredictable.

Underwood and Breasley had been struck several times on the hands but no chances were given.

In F.A. Cup third round

Halifax comes from nowhere to beat City

LONDON, Jan. 6 (R) — Fourth Division Halifax brought off the shock of the English Football Association Cup third round matches by defeating Manchester City, the first division side which manager Malcolm Allison has spent millions developing.

Paul Hendrie, 25-year-old Halifax mid-field player, sent the 12,599 home crowd when he scored the only goal of the match 15 minutes from the end.

He pushed a shot past City goalkeeper Joe Corrigan from eight yards out to put Halifax through to the fourth round of the Cup for the first time in 11 years.

The disconsolate Allison commented after the match: "There is not much to say, is there? We didn't score any goals, did we?"

Non-league clubs Altrincham and Harlow Town drew with mighty rivals to earn progress, Altrincham holding second division Orient 1-1 at home and Harlow drawing, also 1-1, in their away tie with Second Division Leicester City.

The other two non-League Cup glory seekers who were playing in third round matches met dream-shattering defeat. Chesham went down 2-0 at home to Cambridge and Yeovil lost 3-0, also at home, to Norwich.

Altrincham led Orient for 50 minutes after Barry Whitbread scored for them in the 27th minute, but Billy Jennings snatched an equalizer for the London club.

Martin Henderson's 25th minute goal gave Leicester the lead against Harlow, but the non-league club, battling like terrors, got a late equalizer through Prosser.

First Division Norwich quickly adapted to Yeovil's diagonally-sloping pitch, which has thrown many top clubs off balance, and Yeovil, retooled as Cup giant-killers, was decisively eliminated.

All-conquering Liverpool cracked in five goals without reply against Grimsby, with David Johnson scoring three. Nottingham Forest shook off the shadows of indifferent performances in the league to crush fellow First Division club Leeds 4-1 at Leeds, with the Jokers' only score coming from a Larry Lloyd own goal.

Miss Caulkins beats own 200 meter record

AUSTIN, Texas, Jan. 6 (R) — American teenager Tracy Caulkins broke her own world record for the women's 200 meters individual medley at a women's international swimming competition here Saturday night.

Miss Caulkins, 16, clocked two minutes 13.69 seconds to improve on the 2:14.07 she swam at the 1978 World Championships in West Berlin.

Miss Caulkins also won the 100 meters butterfly in 59.98 seconds and was a member of the victorious U.S. team in the 100 meters freestyle relay.

Caulkins, Jill Sterkel, Andrea Crose and Cynthia Woodhead won the relay in 3:47.31, followed by East Germany's women in 3:47.54 and Canada's in 3:52.01.

Other American victories at the University of Texas Swimming Center were in the 200 meter backstroke, which Linda Jesek won in 2:14.39 and the 400 meters freestyle, which Kim Linehan took in 4:07.84.

Americans set records in sprinting 60 meters

LONG BEACH, California, Jan. 6 (R) — Americans Houston McTear and Evelyn Ashford each set world indoor records in the 60 meter dash here Saturday night.

McTear, who earlier in the evening set a world record of 6.53 seconds in a preliminary heat, broke it in the finals with a mark of 6.38 seconds.

Ashford ran the distance in 7.04 seconds to break the mark set by East Germany's Marlies Gohr of 7.12.

Underwood was the England hero, taking his score to 43 at lunch before relinquishing his wicket in Dymock's first over after the break without addition to his score.

The wickets were evenly shared with Dymock capturing three for 48 and Pascoe three for 76.

Lillee and skipper Greg Chappell chimed in with two wickets each.

Mooday is a rest day. Play resumes Tuesday and continues Wednesday.

In Perth, a magnificent display of hostile fast bowling by Terry Alderman rocked the West Indies on the opening day of the four-day match against Western Australia Saturday.

Alderman, bowling with considerable pace and swinging the ball dangerously, took five

for 47 off 18 overs.

Then, in the final session, the West Indies struck back by dismissing Greg Shipperd for a duck, Graeme Wood for 18 and Craig Serjeant for 20.

When stumps were drawn, Western Australia were in a reasonable position at three for 101 with Rob Langer on 43 and Ken McDan on six.

The pitch has provided little assistance for the howlers, and Western Australia should be capable of moving to a formidable first innings lead Sunday.

West Indies captain Clive Lloyd won the toss in heat wave conditions and had no hesitation in deciding to bat.

But he surely did not reckon with the fine bowling of the 23-year-old Alderman.

Alderman received capable assistance from swing bowler Mick Malone, who finished with four for 48 off 14.2 overs.

Alderman removed Lawrence Rowe for three in his third over and third and Lloyd for nine in his fifth over.

His other victims were David Murray, Joel Garner and Derek Parry.

The paltry display of the West Indies batsmen was hardly worthy of an international side.

Generally, the West Indies batting was slipshod and undisciplined.

The only batsmen to exceed 20 were opener Desmond Haynes (27), Collis King (28), Parry (32) and Malcolm Marshall (23 not out).

Haynes was the only top-order batsman to show any real application, and Parry and Marshall also batted with plenty of resolve late in the innings.

The side's most experienced batsmen, Rowe Lloyd and Alvin Kallicharran, were all out playing the hook shot. Rowe and Lloyd were both caught unawares by short-pitched deliveries from Alderman, and completely misfired their shots.

The left-handed Kallicharran made only 13 when he booked a ball hard straight to square leg.

King provided plenty of entertainment for the crowd of 2,018 in scoring 28, all from boundaries in a brief 17-minute stay.

Langer was dropped at 23 by Croft at fine leg. Recalled to the Western Australian side for the first time since March 1977, he fought gamely for his unbeaten 43 runs in 121 minutes.

Shipperd was out in first over of the innings, speedily caught by Garner in the gully, and Wood was out for 18, caught behind when glancing a ball from Marshall.

Serjeant scored 20 before he doubled at a ball from Marshall outside off stump to give wicket keeper Murray his second catch.

English (FA) Cup Second Round, Second Replay

Wimbledon 0 Portsmouth 1

Scottish Premier Dundee United 0

Dundee 1 P Thistle 1

Kilmarnock 3 Hibernian 1

Morton 1 Aberdeen 0

Rangers 1 St. Mirren 2

Airdrie 5 Ayr 2

Dumbarton 0 S Albion 1

Dunfermline 3 Clyde 1

Hears 3 Clydebank 1

Motherwell 1 Barwick 1

St. Johnstone v Raith Rovers — postponed

Second Division E Stirling 1 A Rovers 1

Scottish Cup, Second Round Alloa v East Fife — postponed

Cowdenbeath 3 F Athletic 2

Brechin City v Montrose — postponed

Buckie Thistle 0 Rangers 0

Draw for the Scottish Football Association Cup third round, being played on Saturday, Jan. 26, was made here as:

Dundee United v Dundee, Clyde v Rangers, St. Mirren v Brechin or Montrose, Ayr v Aberdeen, Celtic v Raith, Morton v Cowdenbeath, Clydebank v Stirling, Hamilton v Keith, Dumbarton v Ayr, Dunfermline v Brechin or Brechin, Airdrie v St. Johnstone, Berwick v Stenhousemuir or Peterhead, Stranraer or Meadowbank v Hibernian, Alloa or East Fife v Hearn, Colinton or Queen of South v Motherwell, Kilmarnock v Partick.

English F.A. Cup third round replay date are:

Tuesday, Jan. 8: Arsenal v Cardiff, Crystal Palace v Swansea, West Ham v West Bromwich.

Wednesday, Jan. 9: Manchester United v Tottenham, Orient v Aldershot.

To be arranged: Harlow v Leicester and Portsmouth v Middlesbrough.

Playing Somali club

Kenyans start Africa cup defense

LILONGWE, Malawi, Jan. 6 (R) — Kenya's Abaluhya starts its first defense of the East and Central Africa Soccer Clubs' Championship with a Group Two game against Horsted of Somalia here.

Eight teams, split into two pools of four one based here, the other in Blantyre, are taking part in this annual tournament which started in Dar es-Salaam in 1974.

Abaluhya, which won last year's championship in Mogadishu, Gor Mahia, the 1979 Kenya National League winners, Horsted, and Mavy of Zanzibar make up Group Two.

Home team Limbe Leaf — Wanderers, Simba Sports Club of Tanzania, Uganda Commercial Bank and Green Buffaloes of Zambia are in Group One.

Simba, the first team to win the championship when it edged Abaluhya 1-0 in the 1974 final, meets Wanderers in the other opening match in Blantyre.

Abaluhya is determined to equal the

record of another Kenyan side, Luo Union, the only club to have won the championship twice.

Its victory 12 months ago was against all the odds as it arrived for the tournament as last-minute, ill-prepared substitutes for the then Kenya champions, Breweries, who had dropped out of the competition for financial reasons.

Abaluhya and Simba are the only previous winners taking part.

Dutchmen defeated in Karachi hockey

KARACHI, Jan. 6 (R) — Results on the third day of the Champions' Trophy hockey tournament here Saturday:

West Germany 6, Netherlands 4

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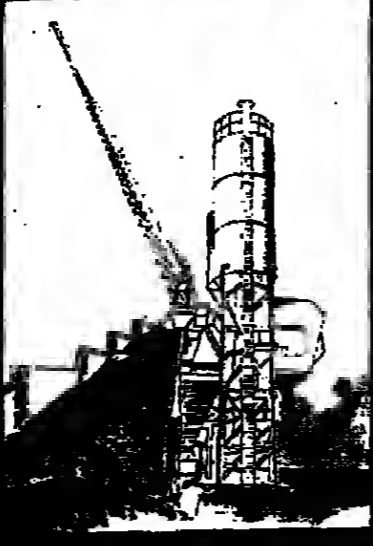
Map showing location: Restaurant Sil Ra is located on the intersection of Medina Road and Over Pass. Nearby landmarks include Saudi-Chinese Center, Shangri-La, and the Airport. Directions are provided for reaching the restaurant from various points.

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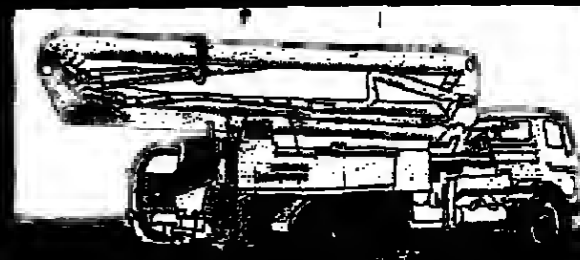
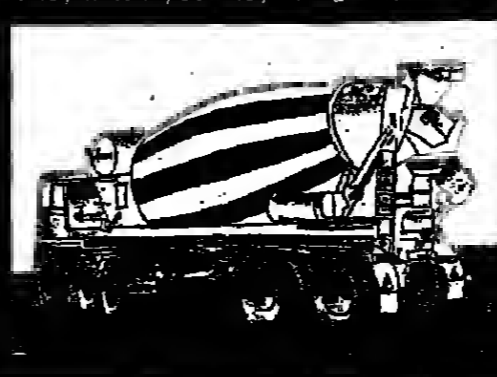
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OVERDUE AWARENESS

Western political leaders and opinion makers certainly took their time before changing their views of Islam and Muslims. Nor is the change we are beginning to see now a result of disinterested reappraisals of what Islam and the Muslim world mean in relation to the rest of the world. It is only that the West has had a rude awakening to the realities of the international situation, following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, so that, suddenly, the automatic hostility to Islam became exposed as a dangerous and possibly costly folly. The sudden "enlightenment" therefore was the outcome of the threat to Western interests. This much has to be kept in mind.

But to realize this is not to reject the new approach. It is rather to demand that it be translated into firm guiding principles beyond the immediate necessities of the present crisis. The views coming from the West at the moment admit to this. They recognize the mistake of the West when it did nothing to ensure stability in the Arab and Muslim areas after the oil crisis of 1973, so that that grave warning was left unheeded. The West, together with the rest of the non-Communist world, has yet to lay the foundation of a coherent economic and political international order to avoid the chaos.

It is also recognized now that the West has not yet really come to terms with the centrality of the OPEC countries for any such order. Instead, the OPEC countries have been treated with suspicion bordering on outright hostility. The West has also badly neglected the Third World as a whole. Finally, the West is beginning to realize that, as far as the Arab and Muslim countries are concerned, the Palestine problem represents the major injustice they have suffered, and that there will be no real chance of stability in the area unless a comprehensive and just solution for it is found.

Such awareness on the part of the West, long overdue though it may be, constitutes a good beginning. But it would be simple-minded not to recognize the obstacles on the way. For, especially where it concerns the Arab and Muslim worlds, the original hostile Western view goes back a long way. In fact to earlier history when Islam had to meet the constant onslaught of the Crusades, when the West saw in Islam a constant source of danger, and in its riches an invitation for plunder. This view does not lack its supporters at present — and not only in the West. For Zionism and communism also have cause to fear a united and revived Islam, and will add their weight to any trend seeking to keep the Muslim and Arab worlds in their present disunity and weakness.

There is no lack of examples to show this. East and West, for all of their mutual hostility, have shown their ability to unite when it comes to Palestine, so that the great crime against Arab land and its people was allowed to pass with hardly a murmur of protest from the rest of the world. Furthermore, and for all verbal protests, Israel's occupation of the Arab lands after the 1967 war continues, without the international sanctions against such under disregard for international law.



Tackling U.S. inflation and oil problems

By Robert Eisner

Rising energy prices fuel inflation. To combat inflation, the U.S. seeks to slow down the economy. But forecasts project little resulting restraint on price rises while they expect unemployment to soar. Let me suggest a package that would essentially meet the U.S. problems of oil, inflation and unemployment, and without onerous controls.

1. Let us tax imports of foreign oil at a rate roughly equivalent to 50 cents a gallon of gasoline. Tax gasoline sales in America an additional 75 cents a gallon. Decontrol oil and gas prices and go ahead with a real windfall-profits tax, for which the loophole-ridden production tax labored in the House and Senate is a poor start.

2. Use the proceeds of these measures partly to relieve the poor and retired of undue burdens, but primarily to pay the Social Security taxes of all workers and employers who agree to foreign price increases and accept wage increases averaging no more than 2 per cent, roughly the desired increase in labor productivity.

What would all this accomplish? First, gasoline prices might rise by up to \$1.25 a gallon and the prices of other oil products, including heating oil, would rise, but by a lesser amount. As a result, the U.S. would be induced to conserve oil, thus contributing to reducing the hemorrhaging of its wealth in the purchase of foreign oil and to curbing price rises. The U.S. would also retain for broader national use American oil companies' extra profits

that don't relate to the companies' services to the economy.

Second, all extra tax receipts could replenish the U.S. Social Security funds, permitting reductions of some 12.26 per cent in labor payroll costs. Such tax reductions would, in any halfway competitive situation, produce significant if not equal price reductions, since labor costs are a major element in price determination. But tying the tax reduction to anti-inflationary commitments offers the further promise of stopping inflation in its tracks, directly, quickly and almost painlessly.

Workers should have no difficulty agreeing to restrict wage increases to 2 per cent if the government no longer took 6.13 per cent of their wages for Social Security. Restoring that 6.13 per cent would be just much of a net addition to after-tax take-home pay. Employers who commit themselves not to raise the average of their mix of prices would also come out ahead. The saving of the 6.13-per cent employer portion of payroll taxes would in most cases offer enough to meet increasing energy costs.

With wage increases limited roughly to the increase in labor productivity, firms would generally have no increase in before-tax labor costs. And further, the lower after-tax labor costs resulting from the elimination of most payroll taxes should stimulate employers' demands for labor. Thus, employment would rise and unemployment would drop.

Enforcement of this anti-inflationary tax-credit compact would not require an army of new reg-

ulators and administrators. It would essentially operate as do U.S. income tax laws, relying overwhelmingly on voluntary compliance, but with the Internal Revenue Service and ultimately the courts prepared to act against cheaters. No doubt there would be some cheaters, particularly on the price side. But the pain of some cheating would hardly seem too high a price to pay for the broad gain to be realized. Indeed, if most firms did avoid price increases, the pressure of completion would force most would-be cheaters into line.

Of course the price of gasoline and other oil products would be higher. Americans would have less of them to use. But one or the other of these consequences, or both, are inevitable with any program, including merely letting matters drift. This proposal would effectively limit, the U.S. national burden to the reduction in oil imports brought about by the combination of higher tariffs on oil and domestic gasoline taxes. Higher fuel prices would no longer bring a cycle of surges in inflation throughout the economy.

By no longer pouring out some 2 per cent of its product to buy high-priced foreign oil, the U.S. would indeed have more goods and services for domestic use. The U.S. balance of payments would improve, strengthening the dollar and reducing the costs of imports other than oil. And increases in employment would raise the real gross national product and the standard of living by more than the U.S. would lose from doing without some of its current oil consumption. (NYT)

French fighting to save their language

By Robin Smyth

PARIS — The most successful British export ever — the English language — is making deeper and deeper inroads into the French-speaking world.

The alarm was sounded in a series of articles in *Le Monde* last month, which found the French tongue in a state of siege in most of its traditional bastions round the world and taking increasing punishment in France itself.

The dejected mood of the French nation is now attacking the language which is the very substance of its "genius," warns *Le Monde* writer Roger Cans. "Beware! If the French language recedes, all we who speak it are threatened in our identity and in our being."

Henri Gobard, a lecturer at Vincennes University, says in a recent book *La Guerre Culturelle* that France is only one of a number of societies fighting for the survival of their cultural identity against the steam-roller of Anglo-Saxon uniformity.

For the most combative of the defenders of the French language, the struggle against English is more than a battle of words. In their view, English words are the outriders of American dominance and the salesmen of U.S. exports. They believe that English is being funneled deliberately into the

Common Market through Britain to weaken Europe's prospects of becoming an independent center of decision between the superpowers.

The president of one of the French organizations set up to defend the language, Jean-Pierre Van Deth of CIREL, told *Le Monde*: "For 30 years the British and Americans have been pursuing, in Europe and the rest of the world, a coordinated policy of infiltration. All means are used to install the English language everywhere."

Accusations of "cultural surrender" are directed by Gaullists and their allies at President Giscard d'Estaing and his policy of "mondialisme," a determination to open France fully to the currents of international competition.

Giscard, who has made English the summit language of Europe by using it in his conversations with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, stunned his critics the other day by saying that in the year 2000 only 1 per cent of the world's population would be French citizens, and 99 per cent would not speak French. Thus, apparently inadvertently, he forecast the eclipse of his language outside France itself — in Belgium, Quebec and former French Africa.

By no means everyone here who regrets the conquering progress of English sees it as the result of a deep-laid plot. Some realize that English, with its genderless nouns and almost unchanging verbs,

widely dispersed across the world and no longer the exclusive possession of any one country, lends itself perfectly to be broken down into a basic international means of communication.

Roger Cans notes that in international gatherings people often prefer to speak English because it is easier to get away with grammatical faults, and one may even be complimented on one's "charming accent." He adds: "French speakers, and especially the French are always on the watch for the smallest faux-pas."

According to calculations by *Le Monde*, the French-speaking peoples number about 90 million. Among the international languages they fall well behind the 350 million English, the 200 million Spanish and 120 million Arabs.

In European schools has taken a good lead over French in West Germany and Italy. In the United States only 15 per cent of high schools students study any foreign language. On the other hand, as *Le Monde* points out, French has done well to maintain itself as the world's second language when there are relatively few people who speak it as their first tongue.

Nearly one-third of the delegates to the United Nations make their speeches in French, and in certain regions, such as the Arab countries, French is actually making progress. — (OFNS)

China exploits the exploiters

By Dennis Bloodworth

SINGAPORE — Two daughters of a wealthy capitalist have been allowed to inherit more than \$200,000 in Communist China, where pragmatic leaders busy revising the outdated thoughts of Chairman Mao are nevertheless conforming with his seductive handling of the bourgeois "class enemy" 30 years ago.

The money, moreover, comes exclusively from Communist pockets. The estate of a Tianjin (Tientsin) banker, it does not derive from his profitable financial operations before Mao, but from the compensation granted to him when the "people's republic" nationalized his investments in 1956, and from the fixed dividend on his shares paid to him by Peking for the next 10 years.

Like other "national capitalists," the banker lost his assets for a second time when Mao launched his Cultural Revolution against the entrenched "revisionists" party bureaucracy in 1966, and they were quickly frozen or confiscated. But in January Mao's successors announced that all property, bank deposits, bonds and other valuables snatched from the bourgeois victims of that explosion of ultra-leftist violence were now to be returned to them.

All over China, former businessmen and industrialists have since been reimbursed for their losses, put back on the payroll, and assigned to key posts in factories and mines to play their part in the nation's accelerating modernization program. The insurer that earned them persecution yesterday earns them praise today. And in November 1,600 of these professional money-spinners were singled out for public commendation for their ability to make profits for the state.

Last year 50 families in Tianjin alone have inherited the wealth of those who have died.

In Shanghai the dispensation has produced not only a "patriotic construction company," financed by grateful capitalists to the tune of \$25 million, but also the first example in Communist China of the feckless heir to a family fortune.

In general it has been laid down that, since the capitalists have now been wiped out as a class, neither they nor their offspring should be labeled "class enemies" provided they behave themselves. They have been redesignated "commune members" or workers," for as Chairman Hua Guofeng put it, most "have been transformed into working people earning their own living in a Socialist society."

As "the dictatorship of the proletariat shifts its focus to Socialist construction," the adversary is no longer the capitalist but his antithesis — the Maoist discipline of the notorious Gang of Four who puts politics before production and tries to undermine the modernization program.

Maoism, it is argued, is a science, and like all sciences must itself be "modernized" if it is to survive. Furthermore, Mao was the first to damn inflexible dogma and dated theory that was not constantly put to the test. To fail to amend his philosophy in the light of new facts would therefore be to flout the philosopher himself.

Accordingly, his Cultural Revolution has been openly branded a national calamity, and earlier last year a distinguished victim of its excesses called Lu Dingyi published an article in the *People's Daily* which implied that Mao — obsessed with "class struggle" — had himself pursued disastrous policies during the last 20 years of his life.

But not always. In 1951 the same comrade Lu, already a member of the party's central committee, praised Mao lavishly for his "new contribution to the treasury of Marxism-Leninism." That contribution was "new democracy," the stage before Socialism itself in which Mao rallied not only the peasants and workers, not the petty and "national" capitalists behind the leadership of the Communist Party.

Bourgeois bosses ran their own industrial enterprises under close Communist control, and when the enterprises were taken over in 1956, the bosses were "bought out" with compensation and an annual dividend of 5 per cent on their invested capital.

Faced with the problem of transforming a huge, war-ravaged, convalescent China into a Socialist state, Mao needed all the "patriotic" expertise he could muster. But "when the deer is caught, the bounds are cooked," the Chinese say, and it seemed clear that once "new democracy" could be jettisoned on the road to true Socialism, the days of the "national bourgeoisie" would be numbered. Then came the Cultural Revolution.

Today the capitalists who were purged, vilified, and stripped of their gains during that left-wing assault on the entire social structure of China are once again being "bought out." Just as, in those days, industrialists who had fled to Hong Kong were cajoled into returning to China to manage their plants, so today Peking is tempting talented overseas Chinese back into the fold to make a much-needed technical and financial contribution to the modernization program. (OFNS)

saudi press review

In a lead story Sunday, *Al Medina* said the Gulf states have expressed their appreciation and support for Saudi Arabia's diplomatic efforts in the Afghanistan crisis. *Al-Jazirah* led with Russia's warning to Pakistan against the reported presence of mercenaries and a huge quantity of arms on Pakistani territory, while *Okaz* played as its lead story United States President Jimmy Carter's announcement of America's economic and cultural boycott of the Soviet Union.

Prominent stories occupying front-page columns in the newspapers included the meetings of the Saudi-German Joint Commission in Riyadh and the arrival of the Governor of Sao Paulo in the capital at the invitation of Riyadh Governor Prince Salman.

Newspapers stressed the importance of checking the Communist advance that has become an international issue. They said that the time had come for the Islamic states to face this heretic challenge and urged the United Nations

Security Council to take firm measures against the invaders. They said Moscow is not any different from Tel Aviv in evading and mocking the Council's resolutions.

Al-Riyadh said that Washington had shown indifference to Soviet actions in Cuba, Korea and in other places of the world, and added that Moscow would not have ventured on its recent action in Afghanistan if Washington had not been involved in Iran. The present situation in the world might, therefore, create a new stage of cold war and bring international peace on the verge of doom, said the paper, adding that Moscow would not hesitate to use its veto wherever and whenever it disagreed with others.

Al-Medina held the view that the current dangers before the Islamic nation left no place for courtesy or silence, and added that the first step to confront the colonialist intervention could be taken only when the domestic front in the Arab and Islamic

world was kept clean from disturbances. It is a confirmed fact that Moscow has no friends and the destiny of its friends, if any, is the same as that of former Afghan presidents Taraki and Amin, the paper said.

Dwelling on the same subject, *Al-Nadwa* said that the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan was an open challenge to the whole international community, and international norms, values and agreements, but held the view that the Islamic world must move, before anyone else, to face the Soviet challenge. With this point in view, Saudi Arabia made a move at all levels to explain its stance on the Soviet action and to warn all concerned against the dangers of such an interference.

The paper urged the Islamic nation to make a quick move to confront the situation arising out of this aggression and called upon the Islamic states to extend urgent help to the Afghan freedom-fighters who were facing a force that was equipped with most lethal

weapons.

Al-Bilad said that, since Moscow has now unmasked itself completely, "we ought to consider ways and means to face the challenge before the Islamic world." The paper said that Russia's bloody move would not consider Afghanistan as its destination but the Soviet Union might embark on a still more dangerous course in the future.

Describing the Soviet action as a "formidable infiltration," the paper said it could not be checked unless the Islamic nations took positive and firm steps with all their potentialities to counter the Soviets. In light of this reality, the paper urged the Islamic states to work for their unity and solidarity and thought that an Islamic summit conference is necessary.

Okaz called for a total international boycott of the Soviet Union with a view to further isolating the Kremlin rulers. It said that the United States has already sensed the risks emanating from the Soviet policy that unmasked itself

in Czechoslovakia, Vietnam and other places of the world. The paper ascribed the "unpleasant international attitude" toward the U.S. to the latter's weakness before the Kremlin rulers.

Al-Jazirah concentrated on the upcoming meeting of the Afro-Arab Cooperation Committee in Tripoli, Libya, and stressed that the joint efforts of the Arabs and Africans would help them gain an eventual victory over Zionism and racialism and also ensure the independence and sovereignty of the Arab and African states and their peoples.

The paper said that Afro-Arab cooperation helped in the development of bilateral relations. It further called upon the African states which had broken off their diplomatic ties with Israel in the wake of the 1973 war to remain steadfast in their stance, as the causes for the boycott of Israel still persist and impede the achievement of a just and comprehensive settlement to the Middle East crisis.



... and we shall uproot it!

هكذا من الاول

Sandstone carvings at Hanakiyah

Story and Photographs By Clare Kent

HANAKIYAH — This village, in a wadi filled with large palm trees, is about 120 kilometers east of Medina on the road to Riyadh. Gas stations, coffee houses and small stores line the main road but the rest of the village lies to the north.

The coastal road is long and monotonous, stretching on endlessly with nothing but flatness on either side.

The only relief from the monotony is the disturbing sight of wrecked cars, sand-blasted carcasses lying sometimes as much as a hundred yards from the road. The wrecks are often stripped by human vultures salvaging spare parts.

The road is actually only around 300 kilometers long. It branches left and on up the coast to Yanbu and Wedjh, or right to Medina. We took the latter road. It is a beautiful stretch, curving its way gently up into the mountains. In the afternoon sun the colors of the rocks are rich and dark. Villages are scattered along the way, each with shady patches of palm trees, the wadis dotted with acacias.

After camping for the night in the mountains east of Medina, we moved on towards our goal — the ancient rock carvings near Hanakiyah. To find them one has to continue east along the Riyadh road for 21 kilometers from the village.

The huge red sandstone rock is visible from some distance. It is on a plain and stands out very clearly — a long cliff-like formation with a flat top. It is about 2 kilometers north of the main road. There is a black flow of lava across the plain and, just after the road passes through this, many tracks can be seen going north towards the rock.

We wandered on foot around the rock which towered high above us. We were expecting to see masses of drawings. But the rock is quite eroded. The smooth surfaces are changed into weird and beautiful shapes, the various shades of red, lovely in the sunshine.

Suddenly one of our party spotted part of a drawing high up above our heads. It was quite faint but the outline of an animal with long, curved horns could be seen clearly. The rest had obviously broken away below. The rock was probably a flat vertical surface covered with similar carvings before the wind, sun and sand eroded it.

We searched more carefully. Gradually we found more and more carvings. Some are high on the rock surface where it has not yet crumbled. Others are on huge slabs of fallen rock.

There are quite a number of drawings of camels. These are often small and rather like a child's drawings of animals. The whole surface of the animal shape is often missing. Others are finer drawings with only the outlines of the animals obscured.

The huge curved horn animals appear in several places. Cattle of this sort could not have lived in this area for at least the last 2000 years.

Other animals depicted look like ibex, ostrich and gazelle. Unfortunately these are no longer roaming in Arabia, as they used to before man hunted with guns and jaccps.

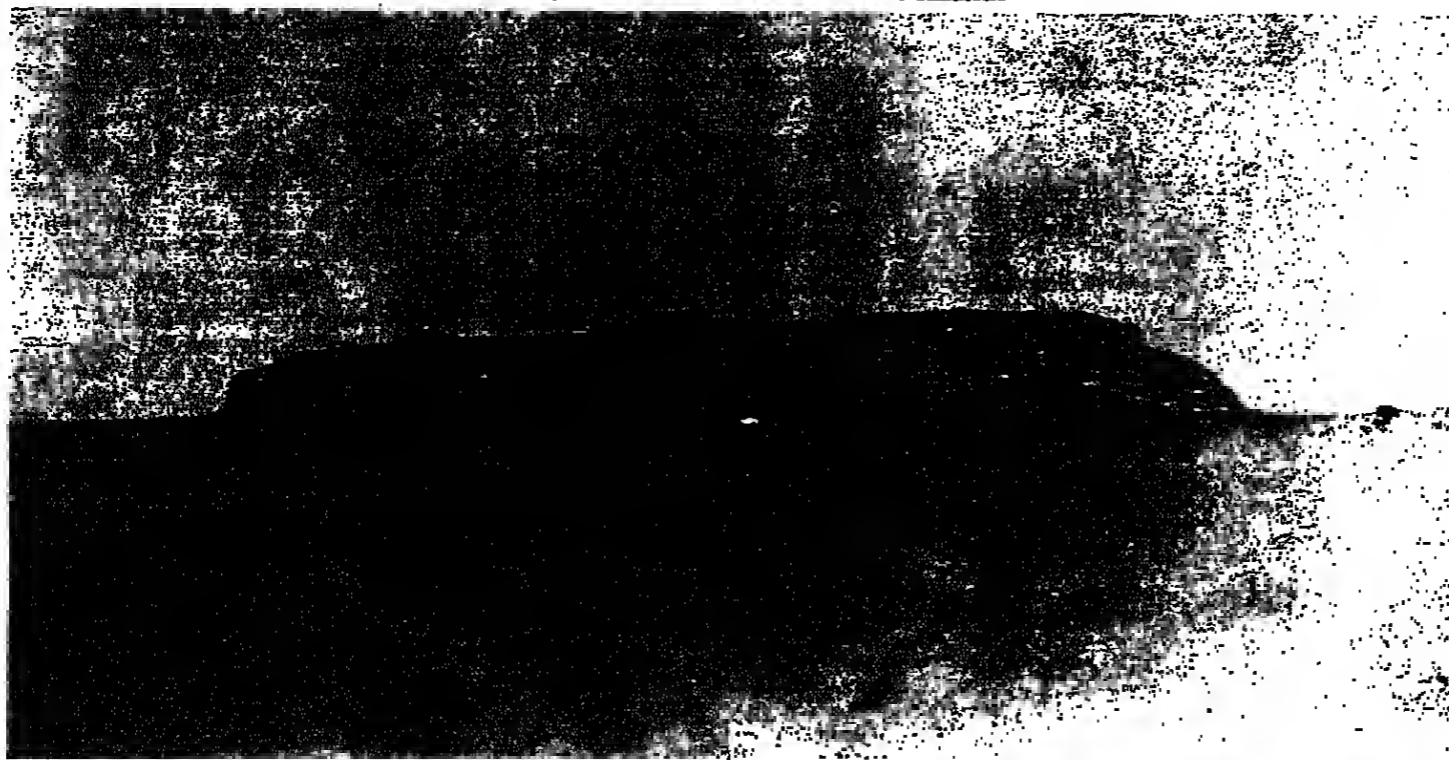
Drawings of domesticated animals such as donkeys, dogs and goats appear to be from a more recent era. There are also palm trees and people. One splendid frieze shows a procession of people with strange shaped heads as though wearing masks.

Writing can also be found in some places. Arabic modern script predominates but there are some older looking inscriptions, some in a strange writing that might be Thaumic. Visitors from Thailand and America have added their signatures somewhat more recently.

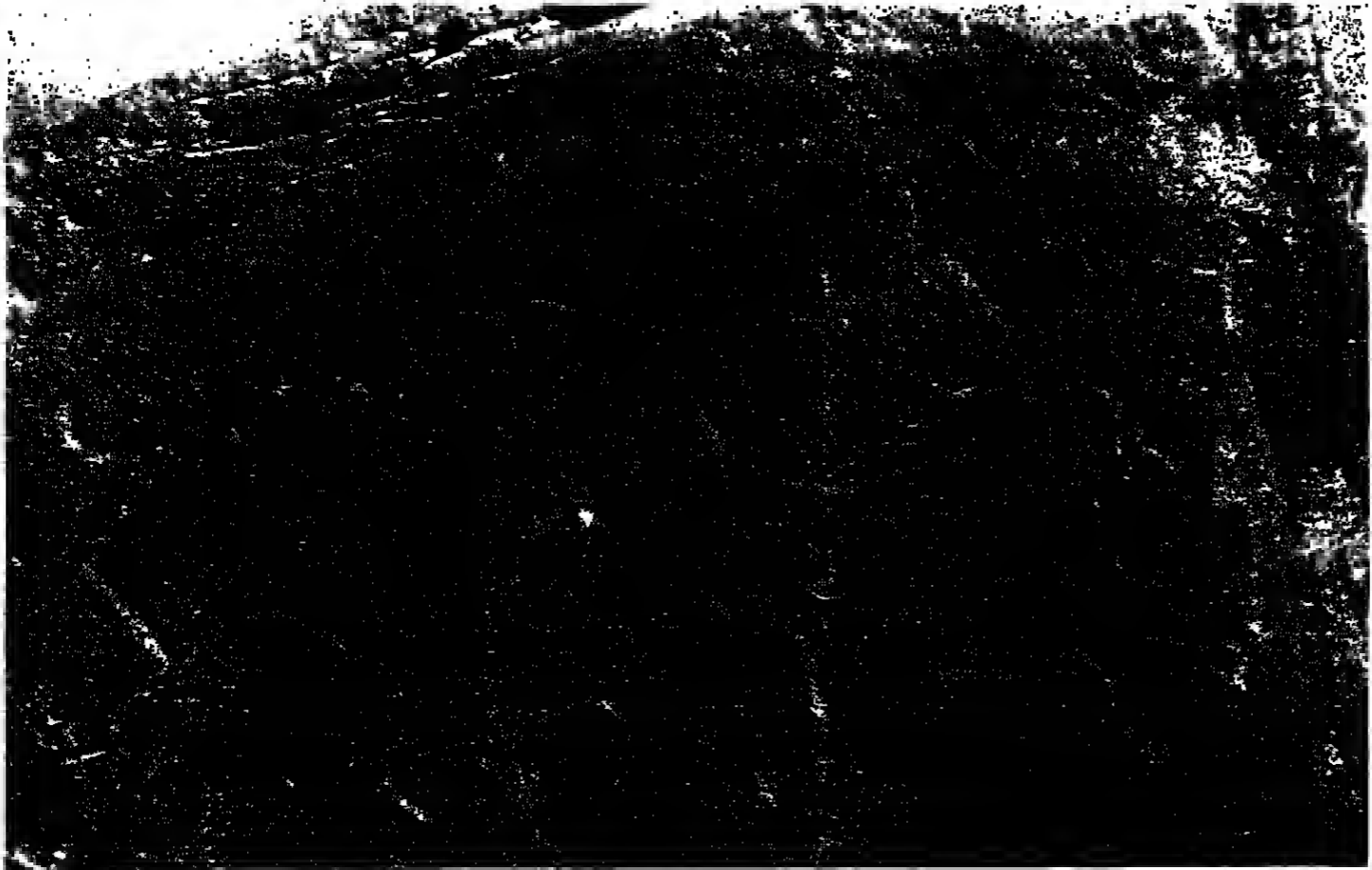
It is easy to see why people have been attracted to this rock over the centuries. It stands out in the flat desert plain, a landmark that can be seen for miles. Its once smooth sides cry out for an artists touch. The drawings have been parastakingly chipped out with a hard stone. This method of creating pictures has meant that the results can still be seen hundreds, and even thousands, of years later.



The wind, sun and sand have eroded the soft sandstone



The huge red sandstone rock, covered with half-eroded carvings



Long-horned cattle and ibex with curved horns

Chappaquiddick

The senator's albatross

By George Lardner Jr.

WASHINGTON, The summer of 1969 drew to a close on Martha's Vineyard with a new show at Edgartown's only movie house.

"Now for the first time at popular prices — Camelot," said the sign at Ye Olde Town Hall Photoplays. "All tickets \$2.00."

For Sen. Edward Kennedy, Camelot seemed out of reach at any price. It had disappeared weeks earlier when he belatedly trudged into the police station next door to report a traffic accident on adjoining Chappaquiddick Island.

The facts, holstered by excerpts from the inquest record that the case was closed, are as follows:

Shortly after 1 p.m. on Friday, July 18, 1969, Kennedy landed at the Vineyard Haven airport to take part in the annual Edgartown Regatta and to attend a cookout party at a rented cottage on Chappaquiddick Island that evening. The senator's chauffeur, the late John B. Crimmins, picked him up and drove him along Chappaquiddick's only paved road to the cottage where Kennedy changed into a bathing suit for a brief swim.

Crimmins took Kennedy to the beach in the senator's black 1967 Oldsmobile, turning right off the macadam street onto a bumpy dirt road and then across a humped bridge to the dunes on the east side of the island.

The court: Did you drive over Dike Bridge?

Crimmins: Yes, I did.

The court: Did you have any difficulty negotiating it?

Crimmins: Just the hump.

Mary Jo Kopechne and the five other young women who had been invited to the weekend outing had already been over the same bridge themselves that day. They were swimming at the beach for an hour or more before Kennedy arrived. All were veterans of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy's 1968 presidential campaign.

Crimmins waited for Kennedy to finish his dip, then took him back to the cottage back over the rail-less wooden bridge, back down the dirt road, then left onto the paved highway. The senator changed into a dry bathing suit and his chauffeur took him back to the ferry slip on the west side of the island. There Kennedy waded out to his yacht, the Victoria, for the afternoon's sailing. The women watched the race from a fishing boat that Kennedy's friend, former U.S. Attorney Paul F. Markham, had chartered.

The Victoria placed ninth in its class, crossing the finish line at 5:05 p.m. Kennedy congratulated the winners, checked in at the Shiretown Inn in Edgartown and then walked down to the ferry to cross over to Chappaquiddick again with Crimmins. The Olds was parked on the other side. Crimmins drove him to the cottage, again along the paved road leading from the ferry slip.

By 8:30 p.m. all the party guests — Kennedy, five other men and six women — had arrived. But after several hours over drinks, hors d'oeuvres and charcoal-broiled steaks, Kennedy told Crimmins he wanted to leave and asked for the keys to the Olds. Kopechne left with him. She did not take her purse.

Instead of heading for the ferry slip, they turned down the dirt road to the beach for seven-tenths of a mile before coming to the bridge. The car plunged into the tidewater pond below, landing upside down in about six to seven feet of water. Somehow, Kennedy managed to get out, apparently through an open window. Kopechne did not.

The court: I'm going to ask one question. At any time after you got on the unpaved road, the so-called Dike Road, did you have a realization that you were on the wrong road?

Kennedy: No.

Although he said his neck was throbbing and his head aching, Kennedy said that he dove down repeatedly, perhaps seven or eight times, to rescue Kopechne but that finally he gave up and staggered to shore. Exhausted, he guesses he rested for 15 to 20 minutes before he got up and headed back to the cottage for help, passing several lighted homes along the way. Closer to the cottage, there was a volunteer fire station with a glowing red emergency light and an alarm system that could have awakened the whole island. The station was unlocked and inside, among other equipment, there was an oxygen mask in a black case. Kennedy walked on.

Back at the cottage, Kennedy got in the

back seat of a rented white Valiant, the only car left, and summoned his cousin, Boston lawyer Joe Gargan, and Markham. All three later testified that they returned together to the bridge where Gargan and Markham dove into the water in another unsuccessful effort to reach Kopechne. They said they spent about 45 minutes before giving up. Then they drove off again.

O. What conversation was going on — on this dirt road — as you were driving? By the way, where were you going to?

Markham: I don't know. We were just driving back to the (paved) road. The senator again became very emotional. He was sobbing and almost on the verge of actually breaking down crying. He said, "This couldn't have happened. This couldn't have happened..." He said, "What am I going to do, what can I do?"

Moments later, Markham testified, Kennedy told them, "Okay, take me back to the ferry." "But by this time," Markham said, "there were no ferries."

O. What happened when you arrived at the ferry area?

Markham: We went over there. He (Kennedy) said, "I will take care of it, don't alarm them back at the cottage, I am going to go



Sen. Edward Kennedy

across." And with that I don't know whether we were out of the car or in the car, but he got out of the car or went from the car and swam across.

For the second time that night, Kennedy said he thought he was going to down as he struggled against the tide to swim the 500-foot channel. But he made his way to the shore and walked to his room at the Shiretown Inn, arriving there. "I would say some time before 2 a.m.," he said he collapsed on his bed, got up after a while, and changed his clothes. Then he stepped out of his room and spotted the innkeeper, Russell Peachey, standing outside his office.

O. Did you recognize him?
Peachey: It wasn't until I spoke to him that I realized who it was...He said he had been awakened by a noise coming from a party next door. He went to look for his watch, he couldn't find it, and wondered what time it was...I turned and looked in the office window at the clock in the office and it said 2:25 and I told him it was 2:25.

A few hours later that Saturday, around 7:30 a.m., a Rhode Island businessman who had won the first heat in the regatta against Kennedy, the late Ross W. Richards, found the senator walking toward him outside the Shiretown. Kennedy walked back with him to the porch, chatting with him and several others who joined them for about half an hour. They talked of the races, the weather. Nothing was said of any accident. The senator acted as though it were just another day.

The bell rang for breakfast at 8 a.m. when Markham and Gargan turned up — "soaking wet," according to one account police took from Richards, but only "ruffled looking" and "damp," according to Richards' testimony at the inquest. In any case, Markham and Gargan went with Kennedy to his room where, Markham and Gargan later testified, they learned that he had not yet reported the accident.



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U.S. seeks world ban on Soviet grain imports

WASHINGTON, Jan. 6 (R) — The United States has called an emergency meeting of grain exporting nations next week to seek broad support for its suspension of sales to the Soviet Union, Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland said Saturday.

Bergland told reporters that countries including Canada, Argentina, Australia and members of the European Economic Community (EEC) would take part in the meeting, intended "to discuss actions which can be taken in concert."

He said that Australia and Canada, which along with the United States control most of the surplus wheat in the world, have already promised their firm support for U.S. policy.

Without specifying what cooperation implies, Bergland said the EEC nations had also indicated "their willingness to be cooperative in this enterprise."

The decision to hold up an estimated 17 million tons of U.S. wheat and corn bound for the Soviet Union was perhaps the most dramatic element among steps President Carter announced Friday in response to Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan.

Under the President's plan, grain sales to the Russians this year will be limited to the eight million tons specifically called for under a trade agreement between the two nations.

Bergland said Carter had not sought to cut off any of the basic eight million tons — of which about five million has already been shipped — "because he did not want to burn the bridge."

"We intend to keep the bridge open. We hope the Soviets will come to their senses and stop this madness," he said.

Bergland conceded that a range of government actions would be needed to prevent the trade cutoff from having a massive impact on the income of U.S. farmers.

Those actions, in turn, will cost the taxpayer as much as \$3 billion in the next two years, he estimated.

Among the steps to be taken, Bergland said, were a sharp expansion of the program under which farmers are encouraged to hold reserve stocks, an increase in foreign food assistance projects and a possible return to schemes under which producers are paid to take land out of production.

Bergland said the administration also would seek changes in the program aimed at promoting commercial sales of U.S. agricultural products.

The Agriculture Department's chief economist, added that if neither government grain-buying nor land diversion program prove adequate to keep up farm income, "The President has said, 'let me know what other kind of emergency legislation you need.'"

Bergland said he could give no firm guarantee that grain prices would not plunge as an immediate result of the export cutoff announced by the President.

But, he pledged, "We will take every action under every authority we have to offset the impact (on U.S. farmers) of the suspension of sales to the Soviet Union."

He said there was some chance that the loan rate — the government's basic price support mechanism — might even be raised for the coming year, contrary to earlier thinking. "All matters pertaining to loan rates will be reviewed again very carefully," the secretary said.



Bergland

UAE, Finland prepare pact on cooperation

ABU DHABI, Jan. 6, (R) — A draft agreement for economic and commercial cooperation between Finland and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) was discussed at a ministerial meeting Sunday, the official Emirates news agency WAM reported.

The Finnish side was led by Foreign Trade Minister Esko Rejola, who arrived Saturday, for a four-day visit.

The minister, who is heading a 21-member delegation including representatives of private Finnish firms, will also tour Oman, Qatar, Bahrain and Kuwait in a major drive to boost Finland's share in economic development in the oil-rich region.

Sunday's meeting also explored possible participation by Finland in power, engineering, tele-communications, cold storage and health projects in the UAE, WAM said.

Kuwait, S. Korea discuss oil, joint ventures

KUWAIT, Jan. 6, (AP) — A South Korean economic mission arrived in Kuwait Sunday to seek a stable supply of crude oil directly rather than through its existing arrangements with western oil interests.

The five-member government mission, led by Energy and Resources Minister Yang-Sae, will visit Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Oman during the two-week tour which also will take them to Indonesia.

Seoul, which depends entirely on imports for oil, wants to purchase most of its oil needs directly from these Arab countries to avert possible cutoff or disruption in oil supplies through western oil companies.

Korea's annual oil needs were listed as about 190 million barrels last year.

One official said that the mission is expected to discuss Kuwait's bid to takeover part of the stock of Korea Oil Corp., in return for Kuwait's long-term oil supply to Korea.

Iran hit by shortages, increases food imports

TEHRAN, Jan. 6 (AP) — Iran is buying food and iron from European countries to cover shortages that have cropped up; the managing director of the State Trade Company said Saturday.

The official news agency Pars quoted the director, Morteza Movahedzadeh, as saying Iran would import 250-300 tons of eggs every week from the Netherlands.

He said 20,000 tons of vegetable oil was imported from Spain last week.

A total of 100,000 tons of iron will be imported by March, he said. Some 12,000 tons has already been unloaded in Iranian ports, and another 50,000 tons will be unloaded this week, he said. He did not say where the shipments were coming from.

He did say that the remaining 38,000 tons of iron expected by March had been bought from Hungary.

Movahedzadeh said 300,000 tons of iron had been bought from Germany, Belgium and Spain and that it would be imported starting in March.

The report made no reference to U.S. economic sanctions on Iran or the possible effects if the United Nations Security Council imposes worldwide sanctions.

No data on specific imports from individual countries was immediately available, but the United States has been a major supplier of vegetable oil to Iran.

Iran also will sign a contract to sell Japan nearly 500,000 barrels of oil a day at \$30 a barrel, Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinefar said in an interview published Saturday.

Moinefar told the newspaper contracts would also be signed with 30 foreign companies for exports totalling more than 1.5 million barrels a day at similar prices.

British Petroleum and Shell have already signed contracts agreeing to similar terms, he said.

Moinefar said Iran's domestic oil consumption stood at about 700,000 barrels a day the same as before the country's revolution last year, but would rise to 900,000 with the operation of a new refinery in Isfahan.

Moinefar was quoted in a separate interview with the official Pars news agency as saying that Iran would sell up to 10 per cent of its oil on the so-called spot market, where prices are almost double the official Iranian price of \$28.50 a barrel.

Informed sources said the figure of \$30 a barrel agreed with the Japanese and others represented a sizeable drop from Iran's original terms of asking.

The minister made no reference to a retroactive surcharge which diplomatic sources said several delegations had been asked to pay during the early stages of negotiations.

The surcharge, which the Iranians called a goodwill payment, was originally supposed to be paid on every barrel of oil purchased in 1979, the sources said.

According to Tehran radio Moinefar, told a press conference that Iran has full technical ability to pump its oil and to run its refineries. He added that, although Iran is capable of producing more oil than at present, it has decided to keep production down in the country's national interest.

5-year plan fades Soviets fail economic goals

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP) — Foreign analysts say the Soviet Union's sluggish economy may be hard pressed to attain even the pared-down production goals set for 1980.

The next year will mark the close of the current five-year plan, as Soviet officials strive to draw up the next master plan for guiding the centrally controlled economy in 1981-85.

While Moscow commentators regularly harp on inflation, unemployment and other woes in the West, sobering domestic figures for 1979 have made Soviet economists more cautious in assessing this country's own performance.

Preliminary data released during November's session of the Supreme Soviet, the Soviet parliament, showed overall "national income" in 1979 would rise by only two per cent over the year before — the lowest growth rate since World War II.

National income is roughly comparable to the Western world's gross national product — the sum of a nation's goods and services — although Western economists generally debate the official Soviet statistics somewhat in estimating Soviet GNP.

This year's poor showing prompted President Leonid I. Brezhnev to denounce at a plenary meeting of the Communist Party Central Committee "bottlenecks and shortcomings" in the economy.

In an unusual move, Brezhnev also singled out by name 11 chiefs of Soviet government ministries for criticism over economic foul-ups ranging from inadequate rail transport to shortages of toothpaste, soap, thread, diapers and other consumer products.

The 73-year-old Soviet leader called such consumer problems "unpardonable." He added that "the real culprits who are to blame for each 'deficiency' caused by negligence, lack of responsibility and stupid bungling should be found and punished."

Here is an overview of several key economic areas as the Soviet Union goes into 1980:

—Industrial production: This year's growth rate was far below the goal of 5.7 per cent. It compares unfavorably with production increases of 4.8 per cent in 1978, 5.7 per cent in 1977 and 4.8 per cent in 1976, the first year of the current five-year plan. A target growth rate of 4.5 per cent has been set for 1980.

—Agriculture: The grain harvest in 1979 totalled 179 million metric tons, 21 per cent below this year's plan target. The sizable shortfall will require continued large-scale grain imports, at the cost of drawing heavily on hard currency reserves. The 1980 grain harvest is targeted at 235 million tons.

—Energy: In 1979 Soviet oil production came to 4.09 billion barrels, or 56 million barrels short of the year's target figure. This past month officials announced a revised 1980 target of 4.24 billion barrels, trimmed down from the goal of 4.34 billion to 4.48 billion originally called for in the 1976-80 five-year plan.

In 1979, Soviet output of electricity totalled about 9,243 billion kilowatt hours, about 2 per cent below the plan. A revised target of 1,295 billion kilowatt hours has been set for 1980.

1980, down from the original goal of 1.34 trillion to 1.38 trillion.

Economic planning chief Nikolai K. Baibakov told the Supreme Soviet session that 1979 production fell short of targeted levels for mineral fertilizers, synthetic chemicals, paper and nonferrous metals.

Western analysts in Moscow said the Soviet economy appeared to be slowing down to such a degree that in coming years Kremlin spokesmen may have to quit focusing on their long-time assertions about the economy eventually overtaking the West.

Instead, the analysts said, the Soviets may shift to stressing the economy's stability and capability for modest but sustained increments of growth — compared to gyrations of boom and recession in Western countries.

Looking ahead to 1980, one Western specialist on the Soviet economy commented: "Given the 1979 figures, we see a number of the new targets as being rather ambitious."

He specifically cited the coming year's goals for oil, coal and electric power production.

With petroleum, he said western Siberia might be able to meet its portion of the 4.64-billion-barrel goal but that it was doubtful in the Ural-Volga and Ukraine areas.

Unlike most industrialized Western countries, the Soviet Union currently is still self-sufficient in energy.

However, the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency predicts that Soviet domestic oil production will soon peak and that the country could become a net importer of oil by 1985. This forecast has been disputed by other Western specialists.

In a report released earlier this year, the CIA stated that "drastic reductions in oil imports to Eastern Europe may be the only effective way to contain the potential domestic damages of energy shortages likely to emerge by 1985."

Egyptian group in Washington for IMF loan

CAIRO, Jan. 6, (R) — An Egyptian economic delegation led by Economy Ministry Undersecretary Samir Kareem flew to Washington Saturday to negotiate two loans worth \$95 million with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the official Middle East News Agency reported.

The loans, at one per cent interest rate, would be repayable over 50 years with a 10-year grace period, the agency said.

The first \$45 million loan would be used to finance the construction of two reservoirs in both Cairo and Alexandria and agricultural projects.

The second \$50 million loan would go to the Industrial Development Bank to assist small craftsmen in both Cairo and Alexandria.

The two loans are part of the IBRD economic assistance plan to Egypt this year, estimated at \$400 million, the agency said.

Foreign Exchange Rates

Quoted at 6:00 P.M. Sunday

	SAMA	Cash	Transfer
U.S. Dollar	3.37	3.377	3.3725
Pound Sterling	7.50	7.60	7.58
Deutsche Mark (100)	196.00	198.00	197.35
Swiss F (100)	213.00	217.00	215.00
French F (100)	84.00	84.50	84.25
Italian Lira (10,000)	42.00	42.50	42.25
Lebanese Lira (100,000)		103.75	103.65
Syrian Lira (100)		78.25	86.85
Egyptian Pound		4.54	4.50
Kuwaiti Dinar		12.45	12.45
Jordanian Dinar		11.46	11.48
Emirates Dirham (100)		89.60	89.60
Qatari Riyal (100)		89.50	89.50
Bahraini Dinar		8.95	—
Iranian Riyal (100)		26.00	—
Iraqi Dinar (100)		10.00	—
Yemeni Riyal (100)		74.50	74.10
Moroccan Dirham (100)		82.00	89.50
Indian Rupee (100)		—	42.55
Pakistani Rupee (100)		—	34.18
Gold kg.		668,800.00	—
10 Tolas bar		8,100.00	—
Silver kg.		—	—
Japanese Yen (1,000)	14.43	—	—
Canadian Dollar	2.88	—	—
Belgian Franc (1,000)	121.00	122.00	—
Dutch Guilder (1,000)	178.00	178.75	178.75
Spanish Peso		52.00	52.00
Greek Drachma (1,000)		82.50	—
Philippines Peso (1,000)		—	47.50
Singapore		—	1.58

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SHIPS MOVEMENTS UP TO 0700 HOURS ON THE 6TH JANUARY, 1980 — 18TH SAFAH, 1400

Berth	Vessel	Agent	Cargo	Arrival
3	Sabah 'A'	Alwani	General	13-12-79
3	George 'Z'	El Hawi	Reefer	4-1-80
4	Reem One	O.C.E.	Tiles/Steel	2-1-80
5	Mount	Orri	General	4-1-80
6	Caribbean	Alsbah	Barley/Timber	3-1-80
7	Dimitrios	Alsbah	Barley	3-1-80
8	Ventouris	A.E.T.	Reefer	5-1-80
9	Laky	Orri	General/Timber	4-1-80
11	Terega	O.C.E.	Steel/Containers	3-1-80
11	Halla Frida		General	—
11	Union Yanbo		Containers/Flour	2-1-80
12	GINA	Red Sea	General	—
14	Chrysosvalendou	S.S.M.S.C.	Maize/Sorghum	29-12-79
15	Dyo	Abushal	Durra/Melon Seeds	31-12-79
16	Sultan	H.S.S.C.	Containers	5-1-80
18	Lucia Del Mar	Roleco	Bulk Cement	5-1-80
20	Four Flags	Red Sea	Iron Bars	2-1-80
22	Eleftheria	M.T.A.	Containers/Timber	4-1-80
22	Atalaya		General	—
24	Adria Star	Gulf	Tiles/Timber	4-1-80
26	Alpha	Barley	General	4-1-80
27	Apostolos 'M' II	Anaco	General/Containers	4-1-80
28	Columbus Ventura	O.C.E.	Reefer	2-1-80
28	Anubis	Reefer	Reefer	3-1-80
29	Alaska	El Hawi	Reefer	31-12-79
30	Sunny Reefer	Alsbah	Reefer	31-12-79
30	Saronic			—
38	Reefer	S.A.M.A.	Barley	5-1-80
38	Medmare	Alsbah	Barley	2-1-80
39	Palmyra	Star	Barley/Rice/General	30-12-79
41	Brzen Eagle			—

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4	Barber Taif	Barbar	Ro/Ro/Conts-Gen.	5-1-80
5	Cherish	Gulf	Steel Bars	4-1-80
9	Yung Fon Lu	Gosaibi	Pipes	1-1-80
13	Asia Chitho	General	General/Conts	1-1-80
13	Xingning	Orri	General	5-1-80
18	Finn Builder	S.M.C.	Gen/Conts	4-1-80
20	New Shine	Alireza	Cement in Bags	1-1-80
21	Silver Zephyr	Alireza	Bulk Cement	—
32	Melina	U.E.P.	General/Rice	5-1-80
34	Char Cheng	Gosaibi	General	4-1-80
36	Primula (D.B.)	S.M.C.	Bulk Cement	31-12-79
73	Levi Courage	Alireza	Cement in Bags	5-1-80

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Ministry's Agency for Endowments Affairs	Construction of Al-Qaa' Al Qadim mosque, Bisha area	300		Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Bin Hamidan Al-Birk mosque in Qunfuzah	400		Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Al Issa mosque in Qunfuzah	400		Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Abu Al Rijal mosque in Qunfuzah	400		Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Sam'le mosque in Rijal Alma	300		Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of Mahjan mosque in Rijal Alma	300		Jan. 28
" "	Demolition and reconstruction of a mosque in Asamilah village in Azan	800		Jan. 29

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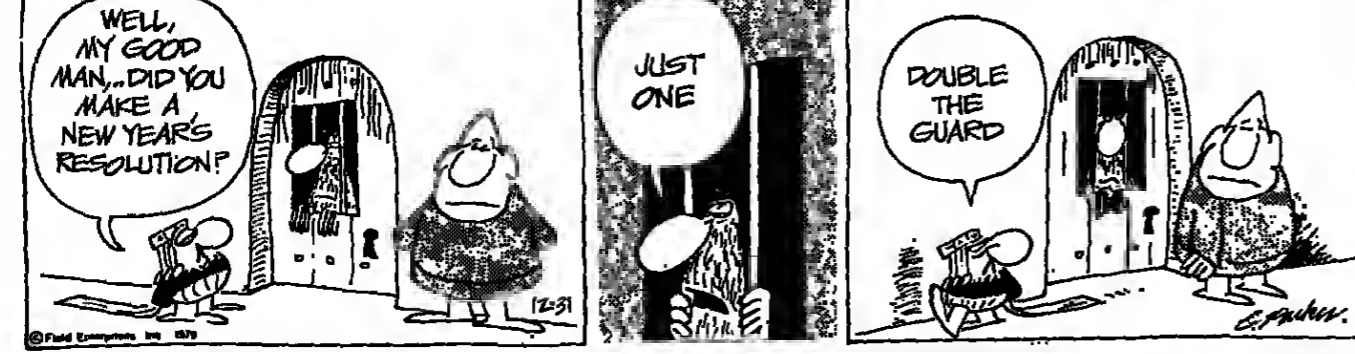
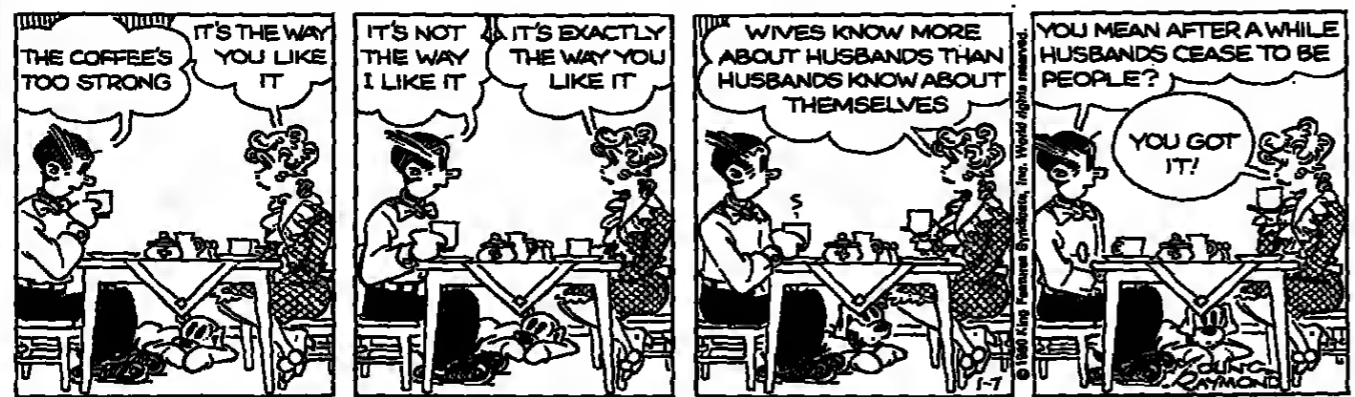
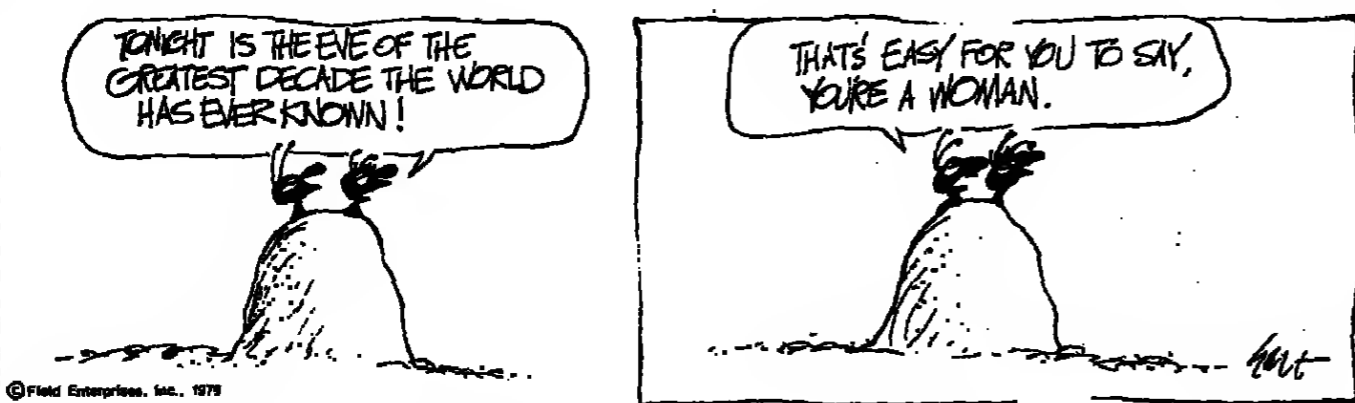
SMALL SOCIETY

BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

HAGAR

WIZARD



DUNAGIN'S PEOPLE

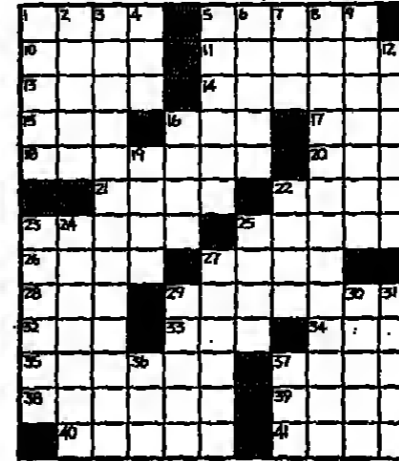
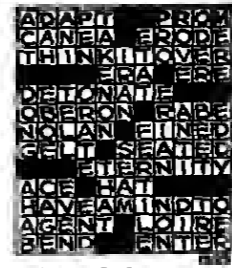


CROSSWORD PUZZLE

by THOMAS JOSEPH

ACROSS
1. Keep an eye on
5. In the - of
11. British statesman
12. Thick slice
13. King or Arkin
14. Have
15. High hopes
16. Get the engine
17. To prosper
18. Dumbly's kin
19. Awareness
20. Intellect
21. Spoken
22. "Mondo"
23. Legal tender
24. Howled
25. Birds classification
27. Fish
28. Naturally!
29. Dignified
30. Killer whale
31. Wrath
32. Old note
33. Theater section
34. Hates
35. Dead sea document
36. So that's how!
37. Frayed parts

DOWN
2. Noted name in cookery
3. Lather or Alfred
4. Emulate a salesman
6. Hostelry
7. Go places
8. Stretched
9. Seventh sense
10. Perhaps
11. Usher's phrase
12. True get inside
13. Was into real estate
14. Moderate
15. Queen for -
16. War deity
17. Dry
18. Certain politicians
19. One way to serve drinks
20. Playwright's goal
21. Seasonal songs
22. King or queen, e.g.
23. Actress
24. Burstyn
25. Got a one treatment
26. Ship's diary
27. Playwright's goal



DAILY CRYPTOQUOTE - Here's how to work it:
A X Y Z L B A A X
M L O N G F E L L O W

One letter simply stands for another. In this sample A is used for the three L's, X for the two O's, etc. Single letters, apostrophes, the length and formation of the words are all hints. Each day the code letters are different.

CRYPTOQUOTES

DAE ENA QWO, KMHTHE VJL
PDAKKHJCK WR SNTHKEUVE
PA FHEN OWG EWLVO VJL
VDFVOK - OWGT MGIIDA ALHEWTK
Yesterday's Cryptquote: FOR US, ONE OF THE JOYS OF THE HOLIDAY SEASON IS THE CHANCE TO SAY THANK YOU TO OUR READERS - THE PUZZLEMAKERS.

Believe It or Not!



GEORGE CASSIDY MENTED THE STARTING GATE USED AT RACE TRACKS AND HAS OPERATED ONE AT AQUEDUCT, N.Y., FOR 50 YEARS. Submitted by Tom Higgins, Grubbsville, N.Y.

Contract Bridge B. Jay Becker

Famous Hand

West dealer. Both sides vulnerable.
NORTH
♠ 10 8
♥ A K 7
♦ A K 6
♣ A K Q 10 6
EAST
♠ Q J 9
♥ 5 3 2
♦ Q 10 8 2
♣ 9 7 2

But in the heat of the moment, North forgot that the leap to four hearts was artificial. He thought that South had lots of hearts in addition to the A-K of spades that South had already indicated. So, in line with this thought, North jumped to seven hearts.

South realized that North might have forgotten the convention, but decided to trust partner and pass. South hoped and expected to find a long heart suit in dummy headed by the A-K.

This deal occurred during the annual European championship in the match between Finland and Belgium. Using a very artificial system, the Finnish North-South pair got to seven hearts on the bidding shown.

The final contract - with a 3-3 trump fit - was obviously due to a misunderstanding. Two clubs was a natural bid indicating a powerful hand. Two hearts, though, was artificial - it showed an ace and a king, but not a heart suit.

North now marked time with two notrump, whereupon West, totally unaware of the misunderstanding, led a spade. Declarer thereupon cashed the A-K of spades and A-K-Q of clubs, then played the A-K of diamonds and ruffed a diamond. When he next led a spade, it did not matter whether or not West ruffed. South made the rest of the tricks on a cross-ruff and he racked up 2,210 points for making the grand slam in hearts.

It is true that a trump lead would have defeated the contract - but it would have spoiled a good story.

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ARAB NEWS CALENDAR

PRAYER TIMES

Monday	Fajr	Ishraq	Dhuhr	Asr	Maghrib	Isha
Mecca	5:40	6:05	12:32	3:38	5:56	7:26
Medina	5:48	7:12	12:34	3:35	5:52	7:22
Nejd	5:12	6:41	12:01	3:02	5:19	6:49

DHAHRAN TV

4:30 Children's Show	Electric Company No. 464
5:31 Grizzly Adams	The Trial
Smoking Spot	Tax Break
6:24 Safety Film	Poisonous Plants
6:49 Housecall	Burns
7:10 Against the Wind	Windfall Summer
8:00 NFL Game of the Week	

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VOA

F.M. 8:00 News Roundup Reports: Actualities Opinion: Analyses 8:30 Dateline News Summary 9:00 Special English: The Making of a Nation News Summary 9:30 Music USA: (Standards) 10:00 News Roundup Reports: Actualities 10:05 Opening: Analyses	News Summary 10:30 VOC Magazine America: Letter Cultural: Letter 11:00 Special English: News 11:30 Music U.S.: (Jazz) VOA WORLD REPORT Midnight 12:00 News newsmakers' voices correspondents reports background features media comments news analyses.
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BBC

Morning Transmission 8.00 World News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 8.30 Sarah Ward 8.45 World Today 9.00 Newsdesk 9.30 Opera Star 10.00 World News 10.09 Twenty-Four Hours News Summary 10.30 Sarah Ward 10.45 Something to Show You 11.00 World News 11.09 Reflections 11.15 Piano Style 11.30 Brain of Britain 1978 12.00 World News 12.09 British Press Review 12.15 World Today 12.30 Financial News 12.40 Look Ahead 12.45 The Tony Myatt Evening Transmission 1.15 Ulster in Focus 1.30 Discovery 2.00 World News 2.09 News about Britain 2.15 Alphabet of Musical Curios 2.30 Sports International 2.40 Radio Newsreel 3.15 Promenade Concert 3.45 Sports Round-up 4.00 World News	20.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 4.30 The Pleasure's Yours 5.15 Report on Religion 6.00 Radio Newsreel 6.15 Outlook 7.00 World News 7.09 Commentary 7.15 Sherlock Holmes 7.45 World Today 8.00 World News 8.09 Books and Writers 8.30 Take One 8.45 Sports Round-up 9.00 World News 9.09 News about Britain 9.15 Radio Newsreel 9.30 Farming World 10.00 Outlook News Summary 10.39 Stock Market Report 10.43 Look Ahead 10.45 Ulster in Focus 11.00 World News 11.09 Twenty-Four Hours: News Summary 12.15 Talkabout 12.45 Nature Notebook 1.00 World News 1.09 World Today 1.25 Financial News 1.35 Book Choice 1.40 Reflections 1.45 Sports Round-up 2.00 World News 2.09 Commentary 2.15 The Face of England
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Your Individual Horoscope

— Frances Drake

FOR FRIDAY, JANUARY 4, 1980

What kind of day will tomorrow be? To find out what the stars say, read the forecast given for your birth sign. LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 23) ♎ The accent is on social life, but you may feel somewhat slighted by a friend. If so, a private talk will rectify things. SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) ♏ A friend may have mixed feelings about a joint business venture. Expect a change of mind, before a final decision is reached. SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) ♐ Consider alternative viewpoints, then make up your own mind re a career venture. Double check costs, though. Don't be wishy-washy. CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 19) ♑ Don't let cautiousness keep you from taking advantage of a business proposal. A talk with an adviser should alleviate doubts. AQUARIUS (Jan. 20 to Feb. 18) ♒ A mate or close ally may be uncertain, but the time is ripe for a decision re joint investments. Romance shows a modest improvement. PISCES (Feb. 19 to Mar. 20) ♓ A partner may shrink from a task. With a little of your encouragement, though, he or she will gain new fortitude. Be supportive.	ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) ♈ A time to buy something for the children or a romantic interest. Avoid mixing business with pleasure. Work on creative projects. TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) ♉ Home seems the best place to entertain a loved one. Pay attention to the needs of relatives. More thought needed re travel. GEMINI (May 21 to June 20) ♊ Your moods could fluctuate now. Watch out for erratic thinking. A family member is supportive but has reservations re your ideas. CANCER (June 21 to July 22) ♋ Extra income through creative projects. After an initial enthusiasm, your interest could wane if results are not quickly forthcoming. LEO (July 23 to Aug. 22) ♌ Judicious spending leads to worthwhile purchases. Watch a tendency to simply charge it. Pick up something for yourself. VIRGO (Aug. 23 to Sept. 22) ♍ Unfinished tasks could get you down. However, if you grit
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هكذا من الاله

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1980

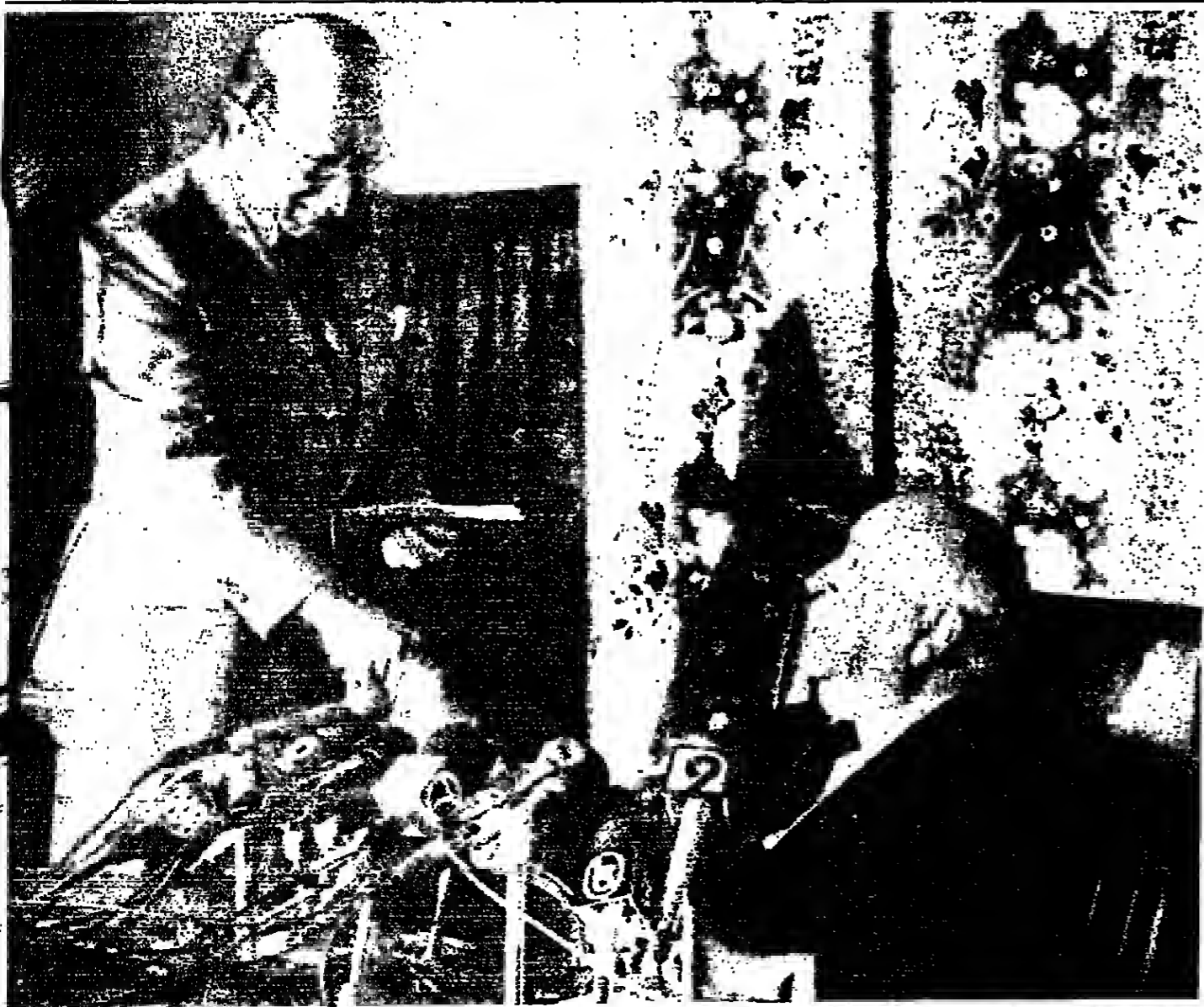
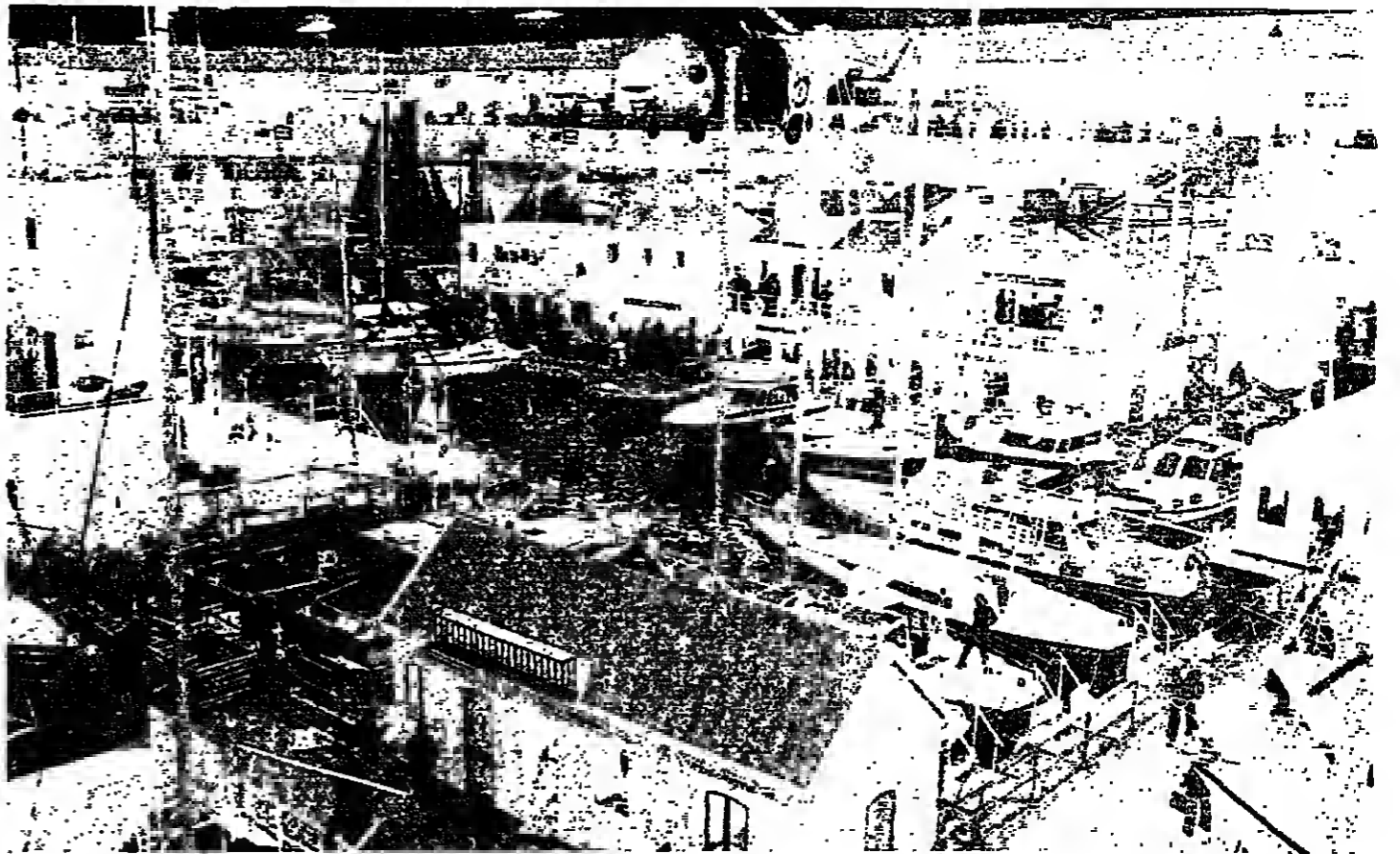
Arab News Pictorial

PAGE 11

Boat Show 1980



Every year at Earl's Court, hundreds of boats go on display, from ketches to catamarans to yawls. This year's exhibition began in early January and the stands have been crowded with both potential buyers and the curious.



Sir Alfred Hitchcock, who was made a Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire, receives a letter of confirmation from Thomas Aston, Britain's consul-general.



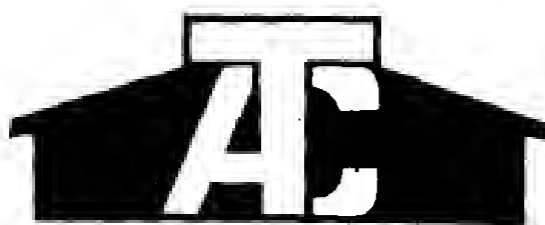
The U.S. government has ordered the production of 100 new helicopters known as Sikorsky EH-60B SOTAS (Stand Off Target Acquisition System).



The anti-whaling ship, Sea Shepherd, was scuttled by her captain in protest against its impoundment by the Portuguese government.



In Rhodesia; a group of several hundred Patriotic Front guerrillas acknowledge the cheers of a village crowd as they make their way to an assembly point.



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PAGE 12

International

العدد ١٩ صفر ١٤٠٠ هـ

Britain extends ceasefire as rebels pour from bush

SALISBURY, Jan. 6 (Agencies) — Britain, after repeatedly refusing to extend the official deadline for guerrillas to report under the cease-fire, allowed two reporting sites to continue operating Sunday.

Some of the 18,000 guerrillas who reported under the cease-fire were still awaiting British-supervised transportation to permanent camps.

"We certainly hope to finish at these two points today (Sunday)," said British spokesman Allan Graham. The two areas were south and east of Salisbury. The Commonwealth personnel were to have closed the rendezvous points at 5 a.m. Saturday, five hours after the deadline under the truce in the seven-year war. After the deadline all guerrillas outside the camps were to be fair game for security forces.

The London cease-fire accords had specified that the insurgents were to have been at the permanent bases by the deadline, out at the rendezvous points. But a flood of guerrillas rushing to beat the deadline overwhelmed the available transportation facilities.

It seemed likely that some of these guerrillas — only 7,000 had reported during the first six days of the operation — had arrived after the deadline. But the British refused comment.

However, Britain had made it clear all along that the goal was to get as many guerrillas out of the bushland as possible.

Near Mrewa, 600 guerrillas rested from the hot sun in an abandoned bullet-scarred mission school.

Three buses carrying a total of 210 guerrillas had earlier left the rendezvous point for the 160 km drive north to an assembly point at Deneera mission.

This left only two buses for the remaining 600 and it seemed much more time would be needed before guerrillas could be moved to their assembly point.

As the Patriotic Front guerrillas were still reporting to camps, former Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa kicked off his election campaign with a rally. The guerrillas are his bitter foe.

Muzorewa drew 60,000 to 70,000 followers, mostly women, a disappointing turnout in the Salisbury black township of Highfield where the Methodist bishop has drawn much larger crowds. The election is Feb. 27.

The bishop's main opponents, Patriotic Front co-leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, have not returned to Rhodesia yet for security reasons. Both were expected to return in about a week.

Muzorewa set the tone for what is expected to be a vicious battle for support among the largely illiterate black majority.

He told the crowd, "The Patriotic Front carried out a dramatic reign of terror unequalled in the history of civilization."

Murder alleged by Kenya paper

Police probe Joy Adamson's death

NAIROBI, Jan. 6 (R) — Police are investigating the possibility that Austrian-born naturalist Joy Adamson might have been murdered and not killed by a lion as earlier reported, the Kenya *Sunday Standard* newspaper said Sunday.

The paper quoted a police officer at Isiolo, the nearest police station to the remote Shaba game reserve where Mrs. Adamson, 69, died, as saying senior officers had gone to the site to investigate whether she was murdered.

Police at Isiolo and Nairobi declined Sunday to comment on the report.

But Ellis Monks, executive director of the Swiss-based World Wildlife Fund and an associate of Mrs. Adamson confirmed Sunday that the police investigation into her death was continuing.

Earlier reports said that Mrs. Adamson, had been killed by a lion on Thursday night after leaving her camp at Shaba, 230 miles north of here, to watch lions stalking a herd of buffalo.

But the *Sunday Standard* Sunday quoted the Isiolo police as saying there was little blood and no signs of clawing on her body.

Mrs. Adamson wrote three successful books about Elsa the lioness, one of which, *Born Free*, was made into a film. Her work for the conservation of wildlife also included painting, film-making and lecturing.

The *Sunday Standard* said Mrs. Adamson's car had been stolen and cited this as a possible murder motive. But Monks said Sunday only the battery from the car had been taken.

Monks expected the report of the post mortem carried out on Mrs. Adamson to be released Monday. Her body has been flown to Nairobi.

Monks said she had asked that her body be cremated and the ashes scattered over the Meru game reserve where she and her husband, George, raised Elsa and later trained her to return to the bush.

Mrs. Adamson disappeared Thursday night after leaving to take her usual evening stroll. She was found outside her study camp, where she was conducting experiments on the behavior of leopards.

Friends of Mrs. Adamson Sunday, said confusion over the cause of her death was the result of misconstrued reports and said her body did bear claw marks. The release of the autopsy report, they said, would specify the cause of death and put rumors to rest.

Mrs. Adamson's body will be cremated early this week.



DENVER DEMONSTRATION: A policeman watches as Colorado students burn a Russian flag in protest against Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

Arms race, instability

Soviet Union begins difficult 1980

MOSCOW, Jan. 6 (AP) — The Soviet Union begins a trying year in 1980 with the challenges of a possible new arms race, worsening economic problems and instability along its borders — in particular an Islamic uprising against a Soviet-backed government in Afghanistan.

At year's end, it sent a massive military force into Afghanistan in an effort to solidify its hold on the country. The United States retaliated with a reduction in grain shipments, an embargo on exports of high technology and a sharp curtailment of Soviet fishing rights in American waters.

Kremlin leaders can look forward to some touchy problems on the border with Iran as well as Afghanistan in 1980. Severe instability remains in Iran and now with Afghanistan in the picture, Pakistan becomes a factor.

Pakistan has a military government based on Islamic law. That coupled with Iran and the prospect of another Islamic-based regime in Afghanistan apparently worried Kremlin strategists because of the possibility of revolution spilling into the heavily Muslim population in the southern areas of the Soviet Union.

The Islamic resurgence sweeping the Middle East on the heels of Iran's revolution finds great response on the subcontinent, with nearly 300 million Muslims in India, Bangladesh, Pakistan and Afghanistan.

The major Indian political parties vigorously court Muslim voters. Fervent dedication to Islam has become a policy of Pakistan's government and is the credo of the anti-government insurgency in Afghanistan.

Afghanistan is only one of the mounting foreign and domestic problems confronting Pakistan's devoutly religious government, which has tried to maintain law and order.

The politicians might try to seize the initiative from the army in an Iranian-style movement. This was suggested by the inability of President Zia ul-Haq to prevent the burning of the U.S. embassy in November.

A major worry about Pakistan shared by India and other countries are reports, denied by Zia, that his government is rushing to stage

Complex whale 'songs' change, expert reveals

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 6 (AP) — A decades-long study of the haunting songs of humpback whales shows the surprisingly complex tunes are constantly rewritten, a New York zoologist said Saturday.

"The amazing thing that we're finding is that the song is constantly changing. The song is evolving," said Katharine Payne of the New York Zoological Society.

"This is something that no other animal does as far as we know and we don't understand the significance of it," she said at a news conference at the annual meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

an atomic explosion early in the new decade. It would be a major blow to big power and proliferation efforts and could prompt India to abandon its renunciation of nuclear weapons.

Tension and potential violence by rival groups are predicted in Nepal in the campaign for a May plebiscite that could change the face of politics in the Himalayan kingdom. The vote is to decide whether the current "partyless" system will be replaced by competing political groups under King Birendra, 34, an absolute ruler facing pressure to democratize.

Bangladesh and Sri Lanka, under President Zia ul-Rahman and Junius Richard Jayewardene respectively, begin the new year in relative calm. Jayewardene's main problem in Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon) involves prices rising 20 per cent a year and labor unrest. The former prime minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, defeated in the 1977 election, hoped to exploit the discontent over inflation.

Carter foes hit food cuts to Soviets

DES MOINES, Iowa, Jan. 6 (R) — Republican presidential contenders Sunday attacked President Jimmy Carter's decision to curtail grain exports to the Soviet Union, charging that American farmers were being made scapegoats for failures of the Democratic administration.

Speaking in the first public debate of Republican campaign, Texas Governor Bush said the grain embargo would hurt the United States more than it would hurt the Soviet Union.

Bush has gained considerable strength in the presidential race in the past two months.

President Carter has announced he was canceling the sale of 37 million tons of grain to the Soviet Union in retaliation for the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. Another Republican hopeful, former Texas governor John Connally, told an audience in Des Moines in the heart of the American grain belt: "I don't think Iowans should pay the price for the failure of Carter's foreign policy." Connally said the embargo would only make sense if President Carter had secured prior agreement from the other big grain exporters — Canada, Australia and Argentina — not to rush in and sell the Russians the 17 million tons that he stopped.

He said the U.S. should ship the 17 million tons to feed the starving people in Cambodia. Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee said he opposed using foodstuffs as a tool of foreign policy. "The only ones who will be seriously injured are the American farmers."

Ronald Reagan, the acknowledged Republican front runner, refused to join in the debate held in advance of the important Iowa precinct caucuses on Jan. 21.

The caucuses are considered the first real test of presidential prospects in the 1980 White House race.

Leaders seek more Arab-grown food

RIYADH, Jan. 6 — Arab agriculture ministers will meet here Monday to discuss ways of increasing the production of food in the Arab world with a view to achieving self-sufficiency.

Speaking to *Arab News* Sunday Lebanon's Agriculture Minister Joseph Skaf said the aim of the meeting was to explore the possibility of producing more food in the Arab world. A number of papers and reports will be presented to the conference, he said.

The conference is being held under the auspices of the Arab League's Organization for Agricultural Development. It will be the ninth session since its inception.

Last year, the second Arab conference on food, science and technology was held in Riyadh. It was attended by 100 experts from Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries.

Speaking to *Arab News* then, the dean of the School of Agriculture, Dr. Nabil Yahya Abdullah, said there were many obstacles hindering Arab agricultural development including fragmented land-holdings, a shortage of water and rural depopulation.

He said unless these problems were overcome the Arab world will find it difficult to achieve self-sufficiency in food production.

The conference was organized by Riyadh University School of Agriculture, the Saudi Biological Society and the Egyptian Society of Food Science and Technology.

Good Morning

By Jihad HANZEN

Second instalment of the *Book of Insults*. Firstly, against artists. There was Nietzsche's cruel joke against Wagner: "Is Wagner a human being at all? Is he not rather a disease?" Also against Wagner, who seems to have driven more than a fair number of musicians and music lovers up the wall, there was Mark Twain's "Wagner's music is better than it sounds," and Rossini and Berlioz, two of Wagner's great rivals, the first weighing in with "Wagner has 'beautiful moments but awful quarter hours'; the second, simply, "Wagner is evidently mad."

A well turned insult has the virtue of encapsulating reams of criticism in one quick swipe. There is Al Capp on abstract art: "Abstract art? A product of the untalented, sold by the unprincipled to the utterly bewildered." Or Clifton Fadiman on Gertrude Stein: "Miss Stein was a past master in making nothing happen very slowly." Or, perhaps foolhardily, the great Tolstoy on [the even greater] Shakespeare: "The undisputed fame enjoyed by Shakespeare as a writer... is, like every other lie, a great evil."

The immortal bard, I was surprised to learn, did not rile only Tolstoy. There was the heartfelt cry of an anonymous Scottish theatre goer on the first night of the Scottish play *Douglas* (1756): "Whaur's yer Wully Shakespeare noo?" and the American remark quoted by Trollope: "Shakespeare, Madam, is obscene, and, thank God, we are sufficiently advanced to have found it out." Then there was the much quoted G.B. Shaw, a veritable Shakespeare hater: "With the single exception of Homer, there is no eminent writer whom I can despise so entirely as I despise Shakespeare when I measure my mind against his." To which there can be no better answer than Zangwill's view of Shaw: "The way Bernard Shaw believes in himself is very refreshing in these atheistic days when so many people believe in no God at all."

Finally there is a long section on national and political insults, with the English especially singled out as a target for abuse. One of the earliest and I fear still applicable — sallies comes from Marcus Tullius Cicero: "You must look out in Britain that you are not cheated by the charlatans." He should see the surely Taxi drivers now — especially in the summer. And the curt remark from Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany: "Unmitigated noodies." While Duncan Spach wades in with "I know why the sun never sets on the British Empire: God wouldn't trust an Englishman in the dark." While Heinrich Heine, the German poet, sums up the English national character with: "Silence: a conversation with an Englishman," and even more straightforwardly: "The devil takes these people and their language."

But then it is surely a redeeming feature of the English that they rather enjoy such abuse....

Translated From Ashraf Al Awaal.

Second heart placed in South African boy

CAPE TOWN, Jan. 6 (R) — A 14-year-old boy became one of the world's youngest heart transplant recipients when he received a second heart in a six-hour operation here Saturday, it was announced Sunday.



RICE POUNDER: Taro Asashin, one of Japan's most popular Sumo wrestlers, pounds a lump of steamed rice with a wooden hammer to make "mochi" or rice cake.



SAN FRANCISCO: Two barges, one carrying chlorine and explosives broke loose from a tow and ran aground north of the Golden Gate Bridge recently.

هكذا من الاله